SEPTEMBER 1888.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,413—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1888.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Special Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, & Western India, &c.

WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:

Printed and published at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Steam Press.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.

As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts.	Pts.		Qts.	Pts.
12/6	7/0	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	12/6	7/0
17/0	9/0		17/0	9/0
25/0	13/0	Dinner—St. Julien, La Rose and Palmer	25/0	13/0
27/0	15/0		27/0	15/0
34/0	18/0	After Dinner—Chateau Rauzan, Leoville	34/0	18/0
36/0	20/0		36/0	20/0

C. P. & Co.'s BORDEAUX HOUSE selection ranks as the finest in India.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to the *advantageous terms* at which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday.
B.I. GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	21st Sept.
† SIAM	3011	500	H. T. Weighell	28th ,,
B.I. BUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	5th Oct.
† ASSAM	3031	500	G. W. F. Browne	12th ,,
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	19th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	26th ,,
B.I. ROME	5011	1,0 0	A. W. Adamson	2nd Nov.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. E. Browne	9th ,,
B.I. ARCADIA	6904	1,000	W. Andrews	16th ,,
SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	23rd ,,
B.I. GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	30th ,,

The steamers marked B. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

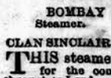
Steamers will be despatched as above on or about:—
29th September and 10th October.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 11th September, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARES to all Ports of Italy Rs. 300, Rs. 303, and Rs. 150 First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
DCO. BALDUINO	5,000 800	1st Oct	20th Nov.
MANILLA	5,000 800	20th ,,	10th Dec.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK (including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 200 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.		To sail.
STURA	... ..	on the 15th September, 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 11th Sept., 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,000	650	on or about 9th Oct.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemessich	4,000	650	9th Nov.

Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

These rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th inst., BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
ELEKTRA	P. Mersa	4,200	600	14th Oct.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 59, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 13th Sept. 1888.

CLAN LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

Steamer.	Tons	Commander.	On or about.
CLAN SINCLAIR	3,000	J. E. Kewley	21st Sept.

THIS steamer is fitted with every requisite for the comfort of Passengers; can be booked through to London overland from Marseilles. The Saloon and Cabins are all on upper deck. Surgeon and Stewardess carried. For particulars as to rates of passage, &c. Apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Agents.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 31st Aug. 1888.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamer.	Ton.	H.P.	Captain.	To Sail.
ARABIA	3544	480	J. Laird	4th October.
ASIA	3560	480	J. Harkin	25th ,,
HISPANIA	3310	480	G. C. Boothby	30th Nov.

Passengers by s.s. Arabia can book through to London (overland from Marseilles.)

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for First-Class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 24th August, 1888.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

If sufficient inducement offers.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail about.
MERTON HALL	J. Hughes	4,100	500	24th Sept.
WERNETH HALL	W. Boulton	4,103	500	11th Nov

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.

The following Cargo Steamers, having accommodation for four passengers each at reduced fares, Cabins on deck, forward of Engines, will sail as follows:—

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail about.
EDEN HALL	T. H. S. Millard	3,600	400	20th Sept.
KIRBY HALL	G. Pearse	2,700	300	13th Oct.
METHLEY HALL	A. Buck	3,600	400	13th ,,
ASTON HALL	J. A. Hill	3,600	400	22nd ,,
WORSLEY HALL	J. Vassall	3,600	400	30th ,,

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 4th Sept., 1888.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite passenger Steamer CITY of CARTHAGE, 2,650 tons, Captain W. M. GILKYE, will SAIL from Bombay for Liverpool on or about 19th Sept. This steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, two berth cabins, the (on deck), baths, pushahs, and every comfort for first-class passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 17th August, 1888.

HISTORY OF THE PARSIS

INCLUDING

THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION

BY

DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.

With coloured and other illustrations.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

PUBLISHED BY

...LLAN & Co., LONDON.

...TTE OFFICE, BOMBAY

...be had at the

...ETTE Office,

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on THURSDAY, 20th September, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie en route weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons (at 11 a. m., on 16th September after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,780 tons, on THURSDAY, 20th September, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on THURSDAY, 4th October, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1 978 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 3rd October at noon

FOR MARMAGOA.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 22nd September, at 4 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 14th September, 1888. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.

Through Booking *viâ* Japan, America, Australia, &c.

Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta: 11, Old Court-House Street.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,

ESPLANADE ROAD.

THE LITERARY ALBUM.

CONTENTS FOR SEPTEMBER.

Tobacco Smoking.—"Pall Mall Gazette."
Indian National Congresses.—"Contemporary Review."
The New Explosive: Carbo-Dynamite.—"Chambers's Journal."
Instruments for Recording and Reproducing Speech.—"Science."
Physical Peculiarities of Great Men.—"Gentleman's Magazine."
Sight in Savages.—"Longman's Magazine."
Custom.—"Fortnightly Review."
An Indian Ghost.—"Chambers's Journal."
Did Columbus Discover America.—"American Catholic Quarterly Review."
The Growth of Luxury.—"Quarterly Review."
House Moths.—"Chicago News."
Ancient Materials for Paper Making.
Cats as Propagators of Epidemics.—"Standard."
Ink vs. Writing Fluid.—"Knowledge."
The Sense of Pre-existence.—"American Notes and Queries."

GLEANINGS:—Literary, Humorous, Miscellaneous, Annual Local Subscription, Rs. 3.

Apply: Ripon Printing Press, Kalbadevi, Bombay.

POONA AGENT:—Cooverjee K. Ichhapuria, No. 2, Main Street.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own languages, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. on five Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. Of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of testimonials.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESCENSE.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, Lost Vigour, Exhausted Vitality, Kidney Diseases, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned Marston treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 249, High Holborn, LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ORIENTAL HEALTH SALINE.

THIS cooling, refreshing, and most invigorating Saline relieves headache and sickness, allays Febrile symptoms, and affords immediate relief in all simple Derangements of the stomach.

Price, Re. 1-4 per bottle.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

CLINICAL THERMOMETERS, SELF-REGISTERING, OF GUARANTEED ACCURACY.

The greatest caution should be exercised in purchasing clinical thermometers, so much depends on their accuracy.

	Rs. a.
ARNOLD'S POCKET, in Sterling Silver Case, with Bayonet Catch ..... each	9 0
IMMISCH'S Thermometer, watch shape, unbreakable ..... ,,	20 0
ONE MINUTE Thermometer, Magnifying Lens ..... ,,	7 8
TREACHER & Co.'s, 7 inches long, in Lined Walnut Pocket case ..... ,,	6 0
TREACHER & Co.'s, 6 inches long, with *indestructible* index, in wood case ..... ,,	3 8
TREACHER & Co.'s, 4, 5, and 6 inches long, with *indestructible* index and *magnifying* lens front, in Ebony cases ..... ,,	6 8
ALLBUTT'S (Dr. Clifford) Self-registering, 4, 5, and 6 inches long, in Lined Boxwood cases for the Pocket with a certificate as to accuracy from the Royal Observatory at Kew ..... ,,	5 0

Register Charts for Patients.

TREACHER and Co., Limited,
DISPENSING AND OPERATIVE CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REQUIREMENTS FOR TAXIDERMY.

	Rs. a.
COMPLETE SET OF INSTRUMENTS for Bird-stuffing, consisting of Scalpels, Gouges, Forceps, and Scissors, in Mahogany case ..... per set	25 0
TAXIDERMIST'S COMPANION, in Morocco Leather Case, consisting of Scissors, Scalpels, Forceps, Brain Scoop, and Hook Pricker	12 00
GOUGES, straight and curved Ivory Handle, each	2 4
KNIVES, various shapes, Ivory Handle,.....each	2 12
ARSENICAL SOAP, for preserving Skins, in Jars.....each Re. 1-2 and	2 0
Special Quotations for quantity.	
SKINNING KNIVES, curved, 7 inches.....each	1 6
,, ,, ,, 8 inches.....each	1 12
ARTIFICIAL ANIMAL AND BIRD'S EYES.	
ANIMALS EYES AS FOLLOWS:—Tiger, Panther, Leopard, Cheetah, Bison, Sambhur, Nilgai, Spotted Deer, Boar, Wildcat, Alligator, Black Buck, &c., &c .....per pair Re. 1-4 to	6 0
BIRD'S EYES.—Flamingo, Eagle, Bustard, Stock, Florican, Golden Plover, Peacock, Heron, Hawk, Indian Jay, &c., &c., &c....per pair as. 8 to	3 0
ENTOMOLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS.	
Complete Set, mounted in Ivory Handles, consisting of four Knives of various shapes, Spring Forceps, and a pair of Scissors, in Morocco Case.....	11 0
COLLECTING BOXES, DEAL, from Rs. 1-4 to	2 0
ENTOMOLOGICAL CORK, Doz. Sheets	2 0
FORCEPS..... each	2 4
INSECT CASES ..... each	5 0
INSECT KILLING BOTTLES	2 0
KILLING BOXES, ZINC	
PINS, Kirby's best mixed .....per oz.	1 8
SCISSORS, per pair, Straight, Rs. 2-4; Curved.	2 12
SETTING BOARDS .....from as. 14 to	1 8
BUTTERFLY NETS.....from Rs. 3 to	10 8

All Requisites for preparing and mounting Microscopic Objects, Solutions, and Necessaries for preserving Specimens.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MONA THE CHOICE OF PERFUMES

THE FAR FAMED ORIGINAL BOUQUET

YIELDS THE VERY—Bottle, Re. 1-8.
SOULS OF FLOWERS. 3 for Rs. 4.

HOAR AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

STANDARD PORTS.

THE following Wines have been selected specially for us as the produce of good vintages, and have been bottled as they arrived at maturity, namely, from two to three years after the vintage; they will continue to improve in bottle many years.

	Per dozen bots. Rs. a.	½ bots. Rs. a.
SPANISH.—This Port Wine possesses good body and excellent flavour, it is quite fit for present use, and will improve by age	18 0	10
DESSERT.—This Wine possess a full fruity flavour and fine aroma; it is a superb fruity wine for dessert or other purposes	26 0	14 0
SUPERIOR OLD or INVALID.—A very fine vintage wine, rich, soft and delicate, specially selected for invalids to the request of the medical profession	34 0	18 0
TENT.—Imported from Spain, an unfermented sweet wine, containing only a small amount of Spirit for its preservation, 2 years old	30 0	...
SAINT RAPHAEL or Tannin Wine.—This Wine has a delicious flavour and great stability, it is invaluable as a tonic and restorative owing to the amount of tannin and other constituents it contains, and which result is obtained by a special and prolonged fermentation of the Wine. It is asserted by medical men, who highly recommend it, that it is the most medicinal of all Wines. We are sole and special agents for this Wine.....	24 0	...

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FORT AND BYCULLA, BOMBAY;
AND POONA.

HYDRAULIC COTTON PRESS MACHINERY.

FOR SALE.

A COMPLETE NEW PRESSING PLANT by Nasmyth Wilson & Co., consisting of Half Press, Finishing Press, Engines, Boiler and accessories, all of the latest design with most recent improvements.

This machinery is capable of pressing 25 to 28 bales per hour.

DELIVERY CAN BE GIVEN AT ONCE.

Apply to

F. W. SHALLIS, Engineer,
9, Marine Street, Bombay.

NEILGHERRY TEAS.

KODANAAD ESTATES.

MR. NEUBERG begs to announce that he has been appointed Sole Agent in Bombay for the above TEAS, and is instructed to offer them at the following prices, which will be found to be considerably under former quotations for the same brands:—

TRADE MARK.

K. T. E (in a triangle).

Awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas and first-class certificates. Over 20,000 lb. packets sold in Madras, in 6 months.

Orange Pekoe.....	Re.	1	8 0	per lb.
Pekoe	,,	1	4 0	,,
Pekoe Souchong...	,,	1	0 0	,,
Souchong.....	,,	0	14 0	,,
Mixture (Congou).	,,	0	9 6	,,

J. NEUBERG—BOMBAY.

SEEDS! SEEDS! SEEDS!

UNDERSIGNED has always in stock a large supply of select varieties of FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS imported direct from England and America.

Trial order solicited.

Price List forwarded on applicatio to

RUSTOMJEE & SONS,
Seed Merchants,
Bombay.

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MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. beg to draw attention to their extensive stock of Scientific Apparatus. All Articles are imported from makers of repute, and are of guaranteed manufacture.

	Rs. a.
PIELOCHER'S INTERNATIONAL MICROSCOPE is intended to meet the constantly increasing demand for a cheap, portable, and yet efficient instrument in the practice of clinical medicine, the physiological laboratory, and in all branches of biological research. It is furnished with B and C eye-pieces; a ½ and 1-7 in. object-glasses of high defining and penetrating quality, combining (by a draw-tube) a series of 8 different powers from 50 to 420 diameters. It has, in addition to the course and fine adjustment rack and pinion and Micrometer screw, a sliding body for the use of the lowest powers, as 3 and 4 in., a bull's-eye condenser, revolving diaphragm, tweezers, plate glass slides, covering thin glass, fitted in a well-made mahogany box 10 by 6 by 4, with lock and key.....	155 0
SWIFT'S NEW UNIVERSITY MICROSCOPE (*monocular*), with sufficient coarse adjustment to work ¼ in., objective. It has a lever pin adjustment which works steady under the highest magnifying power, adjustable object career capable of moving smooth under a ½ in. objective tube, fitting under stage for receiving the diaphragm, and other apparatus, with B eye-piece, 90° ½ in. and 20° 1 in. objectives, in cabinet.....	190 0
Swift's New College Microscope with ½ in. and ¼ in. objective, C eye-piece, lock cabinet	125 0
Compound School Microscope with 2 object-glasses magnifying 150, 400, 2,500 times, in mahogany case	16 0
Improved School Microscope, having incline joint	21 0
Student's First-size Microscope, rack adjustment, revolving diaphragm, achromatic combination, in cabinet	44 0
Simple Microscope with universal movement, useful as an engraver or for microscopic dissection.....	17 0
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Swift's Pocket Clinical Microscope, only 3 inches long, complete, for investigation of any case at the bed side, B eye-piece, and 1 in. and 1-5 in. objective	120

ADDITIONAL APPARATUS.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Animalcule Cages.....	4 12	Forceps, Brass	0 12
,, set 3 tubes	0 10	,, Stage	6 12
Dissecting boxes.....	2 12	,, Steel	3 0
,, Knives	1 12	Frog, Plated	11 0
,, Scissors.....Rs. 2-4 and...	3 12	Zoophyte Trough	1 2

New Patent Microscope Lamp, with cooling evaporator, Rs. 24.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Swift's Registered Nose piece for 2 or more objectives.....	24 0	Polariscope	37 0
Improved Parabolic Reflectors	33 0	Micrometer Eye-Piece, full size	16 0
Microscopic Camera Lucida.....	16 0	Stage Micrometer, divided	5 4
Spot Lens	Rs. 8 and 12 0	Section Cutter for physiological use, fine adjusted screw	28 0
Valentine's Knife	14 0	Turn Table	Rs. 8-8 and 14 0

All articles kept in stock for preparing and mounting slides.

Mounted specimens of every description including

High Class Histological and Pathological Preparation in sets, from Rs. 19 to Rs. 34.

Diatomacea Selections of Shell, Entire Insects, Fungi, Algæ, Mosses, &c., &c., Micro Photograph, Micro Epigrams, from Re. 1-8.

Empty Flat Pine Cases for 12 slides, Rs. 2-4.

A General Catalogue of all kinds of Optical, Mathematical, Philosophical, Meteorological, and Surveying Instruments may be had on application to

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR AND H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

INVALID'S PORTS.

CUTLER PALMER & CO.'S

INVALID'S PORT *GOLD CAPSULE.*

FREE FROM ADULTERATION.

"How great the crime, how flagrant the abuse,
T' adulterate generous wine with noxious juice."

OF ALL RETAILERS. OF ALL RETAILERS.

CERTIFICATE.

LONDON, 13th February, 1888.

I hereby certify that I have carefully examined two bottles of Port Wine labelled "CUTLER, PALMER & CO., INVALID'S PORT," and from the result of my analysis, as stated in the Analytical Report, I am of opinion that the Wine is free from adulteration and is a good sound wholesome Port.

(Sd.) CHARLES E. CASSAL, F.I.C., F.C.S.,
Public Analyst for the Parishes of Kensington and St. George, Hanover Square, Member of the Society of Public Analysts and of the Council of the Sanitary Institute.

ANALYTICAL REPORT.

I am of opinion that the Wine is free from artificial colouring matters, and preservatives or other adulterants, and that it is a sound and wholesome Port.

(Sd.) CHARLES E. CASSAL, F.I.C., F.C.S.

Rs. 28-8 per Dozen.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO. BOMBAY.

IMORTERS OF PURE OPORTO WINE.

F. ROWLAND & SON,

CONTRACTORS FOR ARMY ACCOUTREMENTS,
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1862.

Made to order at the Factory, Foras Road,
MILITARY SADDLERY AND HARNESS,
CAVALRY, INFANTRY AND POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS,
LEATHER MACHINE BELTING AND LACES,
FIRE ENGINE HOSE AND BUCKETS.

Always on hand a large Stock of BUFFALO and COW HIDES, pit-tanned and dressed (or pit-tanned only if required) suitable for Belting Harness and Laces.

Also COUNTRY BASILS AND ROLLER SKINS.

JAPANESE ARTISTIC CURIOSITIES FRESH ARRIVAL!!!

COMPRISING BEAD and REED CHICKS made specially to order, of almost all SIZES, SCREENS, Paper, Silk and Satin, a fresh Stock and an Unrivalled and Extensive Collection of JAPANESE PORCELAIN, BRONZE, COPPER, LACQUERED WARE suitable for presentation.

All Articles are marked in plain figures at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES to effect speedy sales and make room for fresh goods.

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
CHINA BAZAAR, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.] ESTABLISHED 1850

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.

BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS,

KHETWADY, BOMBAY,

ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS &c.

ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

MANUFACTURERS OF CAST AND WROUGHT IRON MATERIALS,		
IRON ROOFS	CRANES	BEVEL AND ROPE GEARINGS
ROAD ROLLERS	CYLINDERS	
LAMP POSTS	GATES	ORNAMENTAL AND
GIRDERS	RAILINGS	GENERAL CASTINGS
BRIDGES	COLUMNS	

OUR Foundry, one of the largest in India, is complete with every appliance for all kinds of General, Loam and Heavy Castings up to 20-tons weight. It is under the direct supervision of a Practical European Superintendent. The Fitting Department, furnished with First-Class Machines for every description of High-Class Work, and the Smithy, are under our personal supervision. Orders entrusted to us will be promptly executed and efficiently discharged.

Machines, Tools, etc., imported through our Agents from the well-known English makers.

PLANS AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.

CLOCK MANUFACTURERS.

DRAW the attention of the Public to the following list of HIGH CLASS CLOCKS and TIMEPIECES, especially suitable for presentation.

Torsion pendulum, 400 day timepiece, with mechanism visible, in various sizes—Rs. 80 to Rs 500. These require winding once a year only.

The Wind Mill Timepiece, an exact representation in oxydized and gilded bronze, it includes also an aneroid, and two thermometers, Fahrenheit and Centigrade, respectively, the sails revolve making it an attractive and interesting present—Rs 260.

The Steam Hammer Clock, a faithful model, oxydized and gilt, the perpendicular movement of the pendulum, illustrating the hammer—Rs. 220.

The Lighthouse, in gilt and nickel, with aneroid and two thermometers, the revolving lantern presenting each in turn instead of the flash light by separate mechanism—Rs. 250.

The Steam Engine, in various forms, closely imitating with fly wheels, pistons, shafts, cranks, governors, boilers, &c., with aneroids and thermometers in addition to the timepiece—Rs. 200 to Rs. 300.

All the above prices include stand and glass domes.

Clock repairs executed by competent workmen.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

BOMBAY, Opposite Clock Tower.

POONA, Opposite Napier Hotel.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.

THIS important Department is now under the immediate supervision of a thorough experienced Bootmaker from the well-known Firm of KIRBY and Co., Opera Colonnade, Haymarket. All ORDERS for REGULATION, HUNTING, NEWMARKET, POLO, RACING, DRESS and UNDRESS WELLINGTON BOOTS, will be executed in the latest style and best West-end finish. Correct cut and accurate fit guaranteed.

BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

PILSENER BEER

KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME, IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.

Highest Diplomas and Silver Medals, Colonial Exhibition, 1886.

In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always arriving.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 11 per case of 4 dozen pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY" appear on every label without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, [illegible]

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND [illegible]

GLADE & CO., [illegible]

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COOKEWALA, [illegible]

Upcountry Orders must be accompanied by Remittance, or [illegible]

Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

TWO MINUTES FROM APOLLO BUNDER,

FORT, BOMBAY.

THE only Hotel in Bombay which has English IRON BEDSTEADS with SPRING MATTRESSES.

Fine views of Bombay's celebr

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GYMKHANA CLUB, POONA.

MONDAY, 24th, and SATURDAY, 29th SEPTEMBER.

AMATEUR PERFORMANCE

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

H. E. THE GOVERNOR AND LADY REAY,

AND

H. R. H. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

AND

THE DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

THE BURLESQUE,

"KENILWORTH."

Mr. Docie, R. A., Mr. Corbyn, R. H. A., Captain Ross, Captain Steele, Mr. Cloete, R. H. A., Mr. Hamilton, R. A., Mr. Buck, Mr. Hickie, Mrs. Hay, Mrs. Walter Ross, Mrs. Quenlin, Mrs. de Courcy Hamilton, and Mrs. Cowper.

Preceded at 9-30 by the Farce.

"AFTER DINNER."

Captain Hodgkinson, Mr. Harris, R. E., and Mrs. Hay.

Reserved Seats, Rs. 3, can be obtained at Messrs. TREACHER & COMPANY'S Branch Establishment at Poona.

This Advertisement will not be repeated.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 17th and 18th instant, these days being PUBLIC HOLIDAYS under the "Negotiable Instruments Act 1881."

THE MACIVOR LINE S. S. "EUROPA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL *via* Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at steamer's option at their risk and expense.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds. Afterwards from the landing sheds, the Steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th September, 1888.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Limited.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Bank will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 22nd instant, both dates inclusive.

By order of the Board,

H. CHALMERS,

Manager.

Bombay, 11th September, 1888.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

CLOSING OF TUMSAR STATION.

TUMSAR STATION, situated 2½ miles from Dewhalli on the Branch Line of this Railway, will be CLOSED for all descriptions of traffic on the evening of the 15th October, 1888.

J. W. HARTLEY,

Traffic Superintendent.

Nagpur, 13th September, 1888.

SELF-STRIKING CLOCK WATCH.

GOLD HUNTING WATCH

BY

JAMES McCABE, ROYAL EXCHANGE.

BEST Duplex Escapement, Seconds, Jewelled, Compensation Balance, CONSTRUCTED TO STRIKE ITSELF THE HOURS AND QUARTER HOURS.

With a Solid 18-carat Gold Hall-Marked Buckle and Strap and Fitter Pattern Albert Chain, 18-carat Gold, Seal Key attached, weighing thirteen Tolas.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,

37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

THE CYCLOSTYLE.

(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)

TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, taking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8½ inches by 6 inches.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.

Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office, ALBERT BUILDINGS.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned begs to give notice that the BUSINESS which is carried on at No. 30, Church Gate Street, as FRENCH MILLINER and DRESS MAKER, under the name of Mdlle. J. & H. KRAUS, was SOLD by her to Mr. NARAYEN VISRAM, of Hans manor Street, Fort, on the 9th day of May last. Mr. Narayen Visram will, from and after the said date, receive all the outstandings and pay all the debts of the said business.

The Undersigned will also NOT BE RESPONSIBLE for the DEBTS, LIABILITIES, or ENGAGEMENTS, if any, which Mr. Narayen Visram may have contracted in her name after the above date, or which he may hereafter contract.

H. KRAUS.

Bombay, 12th September, 1888.

NEW BERAR COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Berar Company, Ltd., will be held at the registered office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Hummum Gate Street, on MONDAY, the 24th September, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts up to 30th June, 1888.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th to 30th September, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,

GADDUM, BYTHELL & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 6th Sept, 1888.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act VI. of 1882 and of the NAIGAUM COTTON CLEANING and MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

THE creditors of the abovenamed Company are required on or before the 27th day of September, 1888, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their Attorneys (if any) to Mr. PESTONJEE ARDESIR HORMARJEE WADIA, of Bombay, Parsi, the Official Liquidator of the said Company, and if so required by notice in writing from the Official Liquidator are in person or by their attorneys to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

The 15th day of October, 1888, at 10-30 o'clock in the forenoon at the chambers of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Scott is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.—Dated this 15th day of September, 1888.

L. N. BANAJI,

Acting Prothonotary.

THE BHOWNUGGER CITY PICKS AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Dean Lane, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 22nd September, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet made up to 30th June, 1888.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect a Director in place of one who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditor or Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 17th inst., to MONDAY, the 24th Sept., 1888, both days inclusive.

After the business of the above meeting is over an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the same premises to consider, and, if approved, to pass the following special resolution, *viz.*:—"That in article 104 of the Company's Articles of Association the words "or their nominee approved of by the Board" be added between the words "Company" and "shall" in the second line of the said Article.

By order of the Board of Directors,

VENIBHUNKER LUXMISHUNKER & Co.,

Secretaries, Treasurers, & Agents.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and other insurable property in Bombay and Mofussil at current rates.

BENN. ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000

PAID-UP.....£ 300,000

TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over.....£1,600,000

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and Mofussil, on behalf of the above Company at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom all particulars may be obtained.

BENN. ASHLEY, & Co., Agents.

INDIAN COOKERY.—LOCAL.

BY AN ANGLO-INDIAN.

An edition Revised and Enlarged. 155 pages, large 8 vol., containing over 400 recipes, for Soups, Fish, Roasts, Stews, made Dishes, Vegetables, Salads, Sauces, Curries, Pulaos, Chutnies, Pickles, Pastries, Fruit-stews, Puddings, Cakes, Xmas Sweets, Jams, Jellies, Preserves, &c. &c., with chapters on Domestic Economy, Kitchen Requisites, Marketing, &c., &c.

Price, Rs. 2, or interleaved for MS. additions, Rs. 2-8. Postage, 2 annas extra.

Sold at the BOMBAY PRICAT AND BOOK SOCIETY, COOPER, MADON & Co., and SUNDER PANDURANG, Booksellers, Bombay.

A LECTURE READ BY

PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER

(a pamphlet form)

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,

Annas 2. Post free.

To be had at the Bombay Gazette Office.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

VALUABLE BUNGALOWS, at Colaba HOUSE, at Dhunjee Doongri Street, and CHAWL at Mody Khan a Street, belonging to the Estate of the late PESTONJEE MERWANJEE TUBACK. FOR SALE, *vide* notice *Rast Goftar* of 2nd and *Bombay Gazette* of 3rd September, 1888. Offers received by the undersigned.

ARDESIR, HORMUSJEE, & DINSHAW.

THE REV. W. FRASER, M. A.,

Vicar of St. Stephen's-by-Saltash, Cornwall,

RECEIVES a limited number of young gentlemen to educate with his own son. Beautiful and large house in its own ground, mild and healthy climate, lovely scenery, boating, driving, &c. Every attention paid to ensure religious and moral training, with best of education.

English, French, German, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Mathematics, Music, Singing, Drawing, &c.

Terms, £60 a year. Reduction for brothers.

5 miles from Plymouth, where the West Indian and other mails call.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Mofussil Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 13, Rampart Row, on SATURDAY, the 22nd day of September, 1888, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1888, and to sanction the declaration of a dividend.
2. To elect a Director in place of Mr. Motiram Bhaghubhai, who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to 29th September, 1888, both days inclusive, during which period the books of the Company will be open for the inspection of Shareholders.

By order of the Directors,

A. W. CAMPBELL,

Acting Chief Agent.

Bombay, 12th September, 1888.

THE CASH BAZAAR, Limited.

(IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.)

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE DEBENTURES OF THE ABOVE COMPANY.

TAKE NOTICE, that on and after the 20th day of September, 1888, the Undersigned will make and pay at their Office, No 2, Old English Hotel Lane, Apollo Road, within the Fort of Bombay, to the respective holders upon surrender for cancellation of their Debentures secured by the Deed of Assignment in trust of the 23rd December, 1885, from the above Company to the Undersigned, and of all the unpaid Coupons thereof, a second and final distribution (inclusive of the Interest Coupon payable on the 20th day of June, 1888) of the sum of Rs. 5-8 per each Debenture.—Dated this 10th day of September, 1888.

GEORGE W. READ,

AMEERODIN TYABJEE,

Trustees of the Deed of Assignment above referred to.

FOR SALE.

THE MALUKAWALLA Tea and Zemindari Estate, consisting of about 120 acres of good arable land: 81½ acres under yielding tea, 4½ under crops, and the balance, principally Sal Jungle and waste land. A Manager's Bungalow, rented at present at Rs. 35 per month, and factory and other out-houses on premises. This Estate adjoins the Debra Doon Tea Company's lands, and is within a few miles of Dehra, with a good drivable road all the way in. For further particulars

Apply to LESLIE ROGERS, Superintendent, Kowagarh Tea Estate, Dehra Doon.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

PACKAGES for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

SHIPPING.—GOODS, PACKAGES and BAGGAGE shipped and INSURANCE effected when requested.

THE RUKHMABAI DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

HAVING for its objects—(*a*) the protection of Rukhmabai against the injustice and hardship which would be involved in her being imprisond in execution of a decree pronounced by the High Court of Bombay in a suit brought against her by her husband for the restitution of conjugal rights, the case being one in which those "rights are a matter of fact have never yet been exercised.

And (*b*) The removal of the anomaly involved in punishing disobedience to a decree based on Hindoo Matrimonial law by the penalty of imprisonment,—it being a penalty which is entirely unknown to that law and is created by a British rule of Civil Procedure.

Subscriptions are urgently solicited for the objects set forth above and may be sent to the Undersigned or direct to the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Rukhmabai Defence Fund.

JOHN FLEMING,

M. M. BHOWNAGGREE

Hon. Secretaries.

3, Church Gate Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

SALE OF HIRDAS.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the Myrobalan or Hirda collection of the forests for 1888-89. The estimated quantity for the season is as follows:—

BELGAUM COLLECTORATE.

Khanapur Taluka	4,000	
Belgaum do.	2,500	
Total..	6,500	Khandis of 560 lbs. each

KANARA COLLECTORATE.

N. D. of Kanara	2,100	
S. D. of Kanara	2,100	
C. D. of Kanara	300	
Total...	4,500	Khandis.

Tenders to be written in *English* should reach the undersigned by the 10th October, 1888, at latest.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

J. L. L. MacGREGOR,

Conservator of Forests, S.C.

Conservator's Office, S.C., Belgaum, 1st Sept., 1888.

NEW STATIONERY

CAN BE HAD AT

The Bombay Gazette Office

16, ESPLANADE,

(NEXT TO THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL.)

NOTE-PAPER.

	Rs. a.	
IMPERIAL TREASURY, NEUTRAL GREY REP—Albert size, extra double thick	8 0	per ream.
IMPERIAL TREASURY, VELLUM REP—extra double thick, octavo	8 0	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY, NEUTRAL GREY REP—extra thick, large octavo	8 0	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY, GREEN REP—Albert size	7 0	"
THE "CASTLE"—Double thick, cream laid, octavo	5 8	"
THICK SATIN, SUPERFINE, CREAM LAID—Albert size	3 0	"
BANK LARGE POST, Cream wove, very tough and good Post paper	2 8	"
Ditto.—Azure wove ditto.	2 8	"
"RELIANCE" Note-paper, Superfine, Cream Laid, extra good quality	2 8	"
SUPERFINE CREAM Note-paper, "S. D. 5,"	2 0	"

All the above are in four packets of five quires each, which may be had singly.

ENVELOPES.

	Rs. a.	
IMPERIAL TREASURY, NEUTRAL GREY REP, to match "Albert"	1 4	per 100
IMPERIAL TREASURY,	1 4	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY, VELLUM REP, to match octavo of same quality	1 8	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY, NEUTRAL GREY REP—extra thick, to match large octavo note-paper	1 8	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY, Green Rep, to match "Albert" note-paper of same quality	1 4	"
"VELLUM," strong, thick, and unglazed	2 2	per 250
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Large size envelope, as good as hand made, to match Bank Large Post, cream	4 12	per 1,000
MOTTLED GREY.—Same quality as above—beautifully finished	4 8	"
"MAGIC," Quality 11B, large size to hold a Post Note-paper	4 0	"
RAILWAY BUFF	2 0	"
"ADVERTISER," No. 4	1 14	"
"SPECIAL," No. 7, larger size, than the above	1 12	"
"SPECIAL," Superfine Cream Laid, small size	1 10	"
SQUARE No. 2.—Same size as above, but a little thinner	1 8	per 250
"GLOBE, No. 7, extra large	0 13	"
LARGE SQUARE.—For invitation cards	0 8	"

STATIONERY.

IN CONVENIENT BOXES.

	Rs. a.	
CHEIROGRAPH STATIONERY Boxes with brass clasp, containing 100 sheets superior Note-paper and 100 Envelopes to match	2 8	each.
"ASPLEY" Box.—Paper box, containing 48 sheets Note-paper and 48 Envelopes double thick, delicate tints, assorted	0 12	"
EXPRESS CARDS.—Very handsome cards, gilt edged, with envelopes of the latest style to match, Cream, White, Fawn, Cerulean, or Grey colour, 50 Cards and 50 Envelopes in each box	1 0	"

Other varieties, from Annas 8 to Rs. 2-8 per box.

Samples of Notepaper and Envelopes free on application.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld

LACE BROOCHES.—Many light, delicate, fanciful variations on the homely theme of the pin, hearts, and darts, transfixed insects, arrows, horse shoes, tennis bats, swallows, lizards, sprays, &c., Rs. 12 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

GEM RINGS.—A choice and extensive assortment, Diamond Rings, for ladies or gentlemen, Half Hoop, Solitaire, Marquise, or Cluster, at prices varying according to weight and quality. A beautiful collection of Ruby and Diamond rings, Rs. 60 to 1,000, carefully selected and artistically set hoops and clusters of Diamonds in combination with Emeralds, Sapphires, Opals, Pearls, & Turquoise.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

PORTE BONHEUR BANGLES.—Gold with small jewelled Horseshoe, Rs. 50; gold with Diamond Duck, Rs. 45; without gems, various patterns, Rs. 32 to 80.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CEDAR PENCILHOLDERS.—Gold, Rs. 34; Silver, Rs. 8.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CUCKOO CLOCKS.—With spring movements, Rs. 70 to 90.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES.—Matched to a nicety.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SOLID SILVER PLATE.—Presentation articles, such as Cups, Tankards, Salvers, Breakfast, and Tea Services, Inkstands, Cigar and Cigarette cases, Fish Servers, Napkin Rings, &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

BINOCULAR FIELD GLASSES.—A good plain glass, height 5½ in. Diameter of object lens 2½ in. Black japanned and Morocco. In solid black leather case with shoulderstrap, Rs. 45.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE ROVER SAFETY BICYCLE.—Weldless Steel Tube framework; Ball bearings to both wheels and crankshaft; hollow forks; adjustable patent spring; new patent Chain; best red rubber tires; adjustable step and footrest; Lamplugh and Brown's patent saddle; enamelled black; all bright parts nickelled; front wheel, 32 in. to 36 in., hind wheel 30 in., geared up to any height desired, Rs. 320.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE SYMPHONIUM.—14 in. square, 7½ high, with 12 music discs, Rs. 110.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE AUTOMATIC WATCH.—Indicates the progress of time by automatic changes of figures instead of by the movement of hands. Nickel, Rs. 45; Silver, Rs. 80, 85; gold, Rs. 225, 275.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Rs. 780.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

THE STEAM-HAMMER CLOCK.—The movements of the vertical Pendulum represent the action of a steam-hammer and the illusion is rendered complete by the reproduction of the entire machine in an elegant combination of nickelled and gilt bronze: on stand with glass dome, Rs. 220.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

THE CAMPAIGN WATCH, strong, accurate, reliable, full value. Nickel, Rs. 35; Silver, Rs. 50.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES in Electroplated-ware designed for presentation, a truly magnificent assortment now on view.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

POCKET MOUNTAIN ANEROIDS.—Cased in silver, indicate the altitudes attained in ascending mountains up to 20,000 feet, Rs. 80.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

18-CT GOLD TASSELLED CHAINS FOR LADIES.—A large number of new patterns for selection, each prettier than the other, Rs. 45 to Rs. 120.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SMALL GOLD WATCHES FOR LADIES.—Elegantly cased and ornamented, Rs. 50 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

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From Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 per doz. quarts.

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Silver Cigar Cases	" "	63	to "	115
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Silver Tobacco Boxes	" "	50	to "	54
Silver Snuff Boxes	each "	27		
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Silver Whistle, Match Box, Pencil, Knife combined	"	36		
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Silver Muffineers, Salt Cellars, Napkin Rings, Spirit Flasks, Photograph Frames, Mirrors, Card Baskets, Inkstands, Fruit Spoons, Menu Stands, Ash Trays, Call Bells, Salad Servers, Goblets, Cups, Claret Jugs, Cruet Frames, &c.

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We keep two or three in Stock, but they generally have to be made to order, priced, upwards, from Rs. 150. Bamboos, Silver mounted, as Address Cases, in various tasteful and emblematical styles, we supply at from, upwards, Rs. 100.

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Ernest Irroy's Carte d'Or	" 53 0	56 0
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Heidsick's Dry Monopole	" 61 0	" 64 0
Max Sutaine's extra dry	" 56 0	" 58 0

STILL ROCKS.

From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE, Suppliers to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Leubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	" 16 0	" 19 0
Niersteiner	" 19 0	" "
Leibfrauenmilch	" 21 0	" 24 0
Steinwein	" 21 0	" "
Hochheimer Berg	" 25 0	" 28 0
Rudesheimer	" 25 0	" "
Marcobrunner	" 28 0	" 31 "
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From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good Old Red Port	Rs. 12 0	" "
Fine "	" 22 0	" "
Superior "	" 28 0	" "
Most Particular Reserved Old Port	" 36 0	" "
Extra Old Pale Invalid	" 42 0	" "

CLARETS.

From Messrs. H. & G. BALLANSEGUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frands	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julian Medoc	" 14 0	" "
" Medoc	" 10 5	" "
Los Canons	" 16 0	" 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	" 18 0	" "
Chateau Leoville	" 19 0	" "
Chateau La Rose St. Estephe	" 21 0	" "
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From MUNIER & FILS.

Haut Canon	" 15 0	" "
Margaux Medoc	" 17 0	" "

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Cru de Barreyre	" 16 0	" "

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Carlowitz	Rs. 14 0	" 15 0

From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. "	Rs. 11 0
" Red Bar	" 12 0	" 14 0
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Haut Sauterne	" 29 0	" 31 0

BRANDY.

R. Montrose ***	Rs. 18 0	" "
E. Sime & Co's Brandy	" 19 8	" "
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	" 21 0	" "
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Charles Lerroire, very old Brandy ***	" 37 0	" "

WHISKY.

Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 21 8	" "
" *	" 22 8	" "
Carridhu Blend Fine Old Scotch Whisky	" 18 0	" "
James Ainslie & Co.'s Old Blended Glenlivet Whisky	" 25 0	" "

BEER.

Bavarian Beer	Rs. 6 4	" "
Bass & Co's. Light Bitter Ale by Stone & Son	" 6 4	" 4 4
Anton Dreher's Vienna Host	" 5 12	" 3 12
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	" 5 12	" "
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Vino Barbera	Rs. 11 0	" "

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French Vermouth	Rs. 15 0	" "
Italian do. Finest	" 18 0	" "
Finest Kum nel	" 30 0	" "
Chartreuse, Yellow	" 63 0	" "
Swiss Cheese in tins from lbs. 2) to 3l.	" 0 11	per lb.
Swiss Honey, in tins	" 2 8	per tin.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	Rs. 1 4

FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co.,	Large Tins	Small Tins
Asparagus	Rs. --	Rs. --
Celery	" --	" 9 0
French Beans	" --	" 10
Peas for Soup	" --	" 14
Spinage in Water	" --	" 0 10
Mushrooms	" --	" 0 11
White Cabbage	" --	" 0 12
Small Sausages	" --	" 1 0
Smoked Sausages	" --	" 1 6
Liver Sausages	" --	" 1 4

AND FROM LUBECK,

Asparagus	" 8	"	1 8
French Beans	" --	"	0 12
Green Peas	" --	"	0 12
White Cabbage	" --	"	0 12
Liver Sausages	" --	"	1 4
Brunswick Sausages	" --	"	1 8
Sarquellen Liberwurst	" --	"	1 8
Mettwurst	" --	"	1 0
Cervelatwurst	" --	"	1 0
French Champignons	" --	"	1 0
Yellow Turnips	" --	"	0 12

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DR. DE ROOS'

CONCENT

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Fourth Criminal Sessions, 10 a. m.
The Union Mills, 3-30 p. m.
Pachora Ginning Company, 5 p. m.
Legislative Council, Poona.
Entertainment "Free and Easy," Seamen's Institute 8 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived—On the 13th:—Tanjore (s), from Jedda. Yesterday:—Kelat (s), from New York; and Lawada (s), Calcutta and Coast.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Asphitrite (s), for China; and Goalpara (s), Calcutta and Coast.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from the 15th Sept. 1888, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated by Schedule 32, viz., 1s. 4½d. per Rupee.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The increase in goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 25th ultimo was 60,410 maunds, and in money Rs. 16,020.

REPORTED THEFT.—Panakella, a blacksmith, living in De Lisle Road, reported to the police the theft of sundry ornaments and cash, to the value of Rs. 70, from his house during his absence on Thursday last.

CHURCH MUSIC AT SONAPUR.—To-day, at 6-30 p.m., the band of St. Peter's will play during the solemn vespers at the chapel of the old cemetery at Sonapur. To-morrow the same band will play during the High Mass, at 9 a.m., under the direction of the Rev. Fr. I. D'Mello.

LOST CURRENCY NOTES.—Mrs. Brakstone, residing at No. 4 Bake-House Lane, Fort, reported to the police that she dropped a black purse containing two currency notes for Rs. 50 each, four for Rs. 10 each, and Rs. 10 in cash, somewhere about the Arthur Crawford Markets, on Thursday.

FREEMASONRY.—At a regular meeting of Chapter Caledonia, held here on Wednesday last, the Most Excellent Companion Khan Saheb Cowasjee M. Karunjawalla, P.Z., P.M., P.G.J.W., was installed as the First Principal of Chapter "Connaught" at Ahmedabad, working under the Supreme Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Scotland.

MILITARY APPOINTMENT.—Quarter-Master Sergeant W. Samways, Bombay Unattached List, who acted, for sometime as Garrison Sergeant-Major in the office of the Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, has been appointed Transport Sergeant-Major, Bombay, *vice* Sergeant-Major Rogers, the late incumbent, who shortly retires to England. Sergeant-Major Samway's appointment dates from the 13th instant.

CRICKET.—The Parsee return match, which was arranged to be played on the Parsee Gymkhana ground, will come off on the Bombay Gymkhana ground as usual on Monday and Tuesday, as the Parsee Gymkhana ground is being newly laid. The following are the Parsee eleven:—J. M. Patel, (Captain,) B. Gagrat, Kanga, S. Doctor, Billimoria, Baruchа, Alajee, Mody, S. Bhedwar, Ayrton, and Wadia.

A VAGRANT IN TROUBLE.—John McClure, a European vagrant, was yesterday charged by Mr. Higgins, the Deputy Governor of the Government Workhouse, before Mr. P. Ryan, with failing to return to the Workhouse after the expiration of leave granted him by the Governor of the Workhouse on the 17th August, 1888. The accused, on being convicted, was sentenced to a fortnight's, rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Damjee Kalidas and another were charged before Mr. Hamilton, by Inspector McCormack, with attempting to steal various articles of wearing apparel and abetting each other. The accused was found by a caste-fellow who had discovered them making off from a shop with a quantity of cloth and wearing apparel. He raised an alarm and they were arrested. In defence one of the prisoners averred that when he was arrested the sepoy promised to let him go if he gave him a rupee. He did so, but the policeman kept him in custody all the same. The Magistrate thought this had nothing to do with the case, and sentenced both the accused to jail for three months.

SUICIDES.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, in Charni Road, touching the death of Anandee, woman, aged 25 years. Deceased suffered frequently from headache, in consequence of which she discontinued to work about two months ago. On Thursday evening, she was found dead, hanging by a rope tied to a rafter in the roof. A verdict of suicide was recorded.—Another inquest was held yesterday by the coroner in Bhungywada, touching the death of Taja Khana, aged 33 years, a sweeper in the employ of the Bombay Tramway Company, who lived at Colaba. He had been ailing for some months back from consumption and pains in his chest, and became quite emaciated. On Wednesday he applied for leave to go to Poona, whom he was desired to call on the following day, so that arrangements could be made for his admission into one of the local hospitals. Deceased did not call, but on Thursday night visited his brother, whom he had not seen for some months, at a house in Bhungywada. His brother, it appeared, was absent on night duty, and the deceased laid himself down by the side of his doorway, and cut his throat. On the return of his brother yesterday morning he was found lying dead with his throat cut, and a razor lying near by. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

DEFECTIVE SEWERAGE IN THE POONA CANTONMENT.—The residents of the Poona Cantonment have had reason to complain of the defective drainage, or sewerage, owing to which so much sickness has prevailed for years past. On Wednesday a meeting was held, at which were present:—Major Lloyd, Assist.-Quarter-Master-General; Dr. MacRury, Sanitary Commissioner; Mr. Whiting, Chief Engineer for Irrigation; Mr. Rebsch, Executive Engineer for Irrigation; and Captain Devit, Assistant Engineer, P.W.D. These officers, accompanied by the Superintendent of Conservancy and the Executive Officer of the Cantonment Committee, made an inspection, on foot, which lasted from 6 to 9-30 a.m. The object of the inspection was to examine the sewers in the Cantonment, which, it is needless to say, they pronounced to be defective. Every grating was looked into, and every "man-hole" examined. We learn that there are five underground sewer drains defective, into which some fifteen miles of open concrete sullage drains discharge their contents. The members of the Cantonment Committee, with a view of making a thorough examination of the underground sewers, commenced at the main drain, the mouth of which is situated near the Cantonment Office. They then examined the whole length to its outfall into the Munak Nullah; thence to the Connaught Market, below which there are two underground drains, which were condemned. It was proposed that this drain, which commences at the west of the bazaar garden, should be diverted from the Centre Street to the intercepting drain running to the south of the Connaught Market. The old sewers have been condemned as not only too deep, but improperly constructed. It was resolved, we believe, to have drains of an oval shape. The Sanitary Commissioner has carried out the measure, for the sake of economy, to avoid expensive disinfectants such as having crude sulphate of iron, strong solution being discharged wholesale into the old sewers; that is, by water-cart loads instead of by buckets. Major Lloyd is one of the most active, energetic, and public-spirited members of the committee, that Poona has seen for a long time. Last but not least, however, we must not omit to mention our popular General, whose interest and concern in the welfare of the Cantonment was evinced on Wednesday morning. General Solly-Flood personally inspected the bazaars, and now we have no doubt we shall hear of some improvements ere long.—*Poona Observer.*

A HARD CASE.

YESTERDAY, at the Fort Police Court, Bhimbai, an old woman, appeared before Mr. Crawley-Boevey on a summons of keeping certain stables without a license. It appeared that the old lady had with her husband licensed the stables, which were in Tindal Street, in the native town, for the last forty years. They had always been built to the requirements of the law. It was seven years ago that they were altered according to the new Act then passed. Mr. Atmaram, who appeared for the defendant, stated that her husband died eighteen months ago, and she had now been ordered to vacate, as there were buildings around the stables, and the Municipality considered them unsafe for the public health. It was a hard case, as she would lose all her property which brought her in very little.

Mr. Buckland remarked the question before the court was not what she lost, but what penalty the court would inflict, as the case had been adjourned on her agreeing to comply with the order to vacate. The Municipality were quite within their right, he thought, in withholding her license, and they now asked the court to order her to vacate.

The Magistrate observed that the Municipality seemed to look upon him as a machine for their administrative purposes.

Mr. Buckland replied he had not said so.

The Magistrate rejoined it came to that. He could not see why a private individual should be treated in this way. It seemed to him that the old lady was being sacrificed on the altar of public health. It was manifestly a hard case, and he was of opinion the Town Council should give her some compensation, especially as the defendant was turned out for the sake of the health of the town.

Dr. Weir said they did not wish to stand in the way of compensation being granted.

The Magistrate thought the case should be brought to the notice of the Municipal Commissioner. He reserved his decision in the matter.

"ROUGH ON CORNS."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief, complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions. At chemists and druggists.

"ROUGH ON ITCH."

cures skin humors, eruptions, heum, frosted feet, chilblains, itch.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE SECUNDERABAD MURDER CASE.

THE trial of George L'Estove, on a charge of murdering his wife, Anna L'Estove, was continued yesterday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley and the same special jury. The Hon. Mr. Latham and Mr. Chitty, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Anderson appeared for the defence.

Further evidence was called for the prosecution.

Dr. Edwin Levinge, Surgeon-Major and Staff Surgeon of the Civil Hospital at Secunderbad, said, that, on the 4th July last, he went to the Victoria Hotel. He was called to see Anna L'Estove, whom he found dying as he arrived. He had no opportunity of treating her. He got there about 9 o'clock. The next day witness made a *post mortem* examination. He found a small wound at the back between the shoulder blades. It was forwards and continuous with a large wound at the left side of the neck, through which the bullet had probably passed out. It had touched the spinal column. That wound was the cause of death; and could have been inflicted by a bullet like that produced.

Mr. Latham tendered the evidence of Mrs. Sharland, the mother of the deceased, remarking that he had thought it unreasonable to apply for a postponement of the trial.

The judge said he thought the witness ought to have been produced. She could have been summoned to come down. Her evidence was material.

Mr. Latham said if he thought her evidence was important, he would have applied for a postponement of the trial. He thought the admission of the evidence would be in the interests of the prisoner.

Dr. Levinge was recalled at the instance of the foreman of the jury.

The foreman: Did you know whether the deceased received any assistance between the time she was shot and your arrival beyond being given a drink of water?

Witness: I don't know precisely what occurred.

The foreman: Do you believe that if medical assistance had been given earlier, her life would have been saved? No assistance was rendered her for three-quarters of an hour.

Witness: Nubbee Khan arrived there before. I believe that nothing could have saved her life.

Mrs. Sharland's deposition was not admitted.

The prisoner, when questioned whether he wished to say anything to the jury or to leave the case in the hands of his counsel, said: I have a few words to say. It appears—

The Judge: You had better consult your counsel.

The prisoner accordingly consulted his counsel, and then said he would leave his case in his hands.

Mr. Anderson, in addressing the jury for the defence, said they had before them a man, against whom nothing was known before, and who was yet placed before them on the gravest charge, the charge of murdering his own wife. He was not a common man; he had enjoyed the confidence of those under whom he carried out contracts; and he was a man in a respectable position in life. He had received testimonials in the most complimentary terms. They had therefore this strange circumstance that there was placed before the jury a man in a respectable position in life, against whom nothing was known, charged with the gravest crime known to the law. There were differences between the man and his wife, but nothing serious had ever taken place between them. The jury were asked to bear in mind the immense value of his wife to the prisoner, who had a very large family dependent upon him. The youngest member of the family was a boy of three years of age; and that fact was enough to show the enormous value of the wife to the prisoner. Now, what was the case put before the jury by the prosecution? The learned Advocate-General, with that fairness and moderation which characterised him, put the case thus: "That, in a sudden fit of passion, the prisoner committed the murder, acted on by liquor; but that it was not a reprehensible kind of murder." Mr. Anderson asked the jury to take these opening remarks of the Advocate-General as a strong recommendation to mercy. Now, turning to the evidence for the prosecution, Mr. Anderson said it left the most important point in doubt—namely, whether the rifle was discharged deliberately and intentionally, or whether, in an unguarded moment, it suddenly went off. The learned counsel urged confidently that the intention was left in doubt. There was no evidence of a quarrel that day, and no high words passed between the husband and wife before the shot was fired. If there were high words, there were people in the next room who would have heard them; but there was no evidence to that effect. If there was a threat used by the prisoner, and if the woman thought her life was in danger, she would have rushed to the door, she would have cried out for assistance, but nothing of the kind occurred. If the theory of the prosecution was right, the rifle would have been found in any other place but where it was found. They had an irreconcileable state of things there if the theory of the prosecution was right. The learned counsel asked the jury to bear in mind the extreme importance and the extreme suggestiveness of things as they found them in the room there. It was against the theory of the prosecution that the prisoner, in a sudden fit of passion, picked up the rifle and fired it at his wife. Mr. Anderson argued that, the prisoner being taller than his wife, the course of the bullet would have been downward, exactly the reverse of what had happened. Now, the circumstance most in favour of the prisoner was that, during the hour and a half that the deceased woman lived after she was injured, she did not utter one word blaming her husband. There were several persons in the room during the time; and yet not one of them heard her say a word of blame against her husband. Mahomed Ali, the police constable, said that, in answer to him she said her saheb had shot her. Mr. Anderson argued that this was immensely favourable to the prisoner. Every policeman knew that the dying words of a person who had been wounded were of the utmost importance; and yet it was on the evidence that this policeman did not hear the deceased utter a word of blame against her husband. The learned counsel submitted that the several circumstances he had referred to were more than sufficient to raise a reasonable doubt in the mind of the jury as to the correctness of the theory for the prosecution. Mr. Anderson's own theory was that the rifle went off by accident. The prisoner was not an experienced Volunteer; he had in the room a number of cartridges; and while he was trying one of them, it went off, by accident, striking the deceased who was behind the wall of one of the rooms. There was one circumstance to which the learned counsel would next refer. It was that the prisoner was preparing to shoot himself with the rifle. Mr. Anderson argued that even that circumstance was consistent with the innocence of the prisoner. Seeing that he had rashly, recklessly, though innocently, shot his wife, he must have been shocked and horrified at what had happened; and he might have wished to take his own life. The learned counsel asked the jury to take into consideration all the circumstances he had presented to their view, and express by their verdict that a sufficient doubt had been raised in favour of the prisoner.

His Lordship, in summing up the case, said it was one of the gravest character, affecting the life or death of the prisoner at the bar. Now it was not seriously disputed, and the jury would have no doubt upon the evidence, that it was by the hand of the prisoner that the rifle was fired; and that the bullet fired from it was the cause of death. The next question was whether it was a case of murder, or whether the rifle went off accidentally. If the jury came to the conclusion that the prisoner deliberately fired at his wife, he would be clearly guilty of murder. But if the evidence raised a doubt that the rifle might have gone off accidentally, the jury were bound to give the prisoner the benefit of it. If the balance of evidence was equal, the prisoner would still be entitled to the benefit of it, for the law said the prosecution were bound to establish the intention clearly in a case like this. The prisoner was a man in a respectable position in life and bore a high character, which was an element of great importance in a case of this nature; and the jury were entitled to bear in mind the high character which the prisoner bore. The learned counsel for the defence had pointedly drawn the jury's attention to the circumstances of the extreme value of his wife to the prisoner. He had a large family dependent upon him, and he must have attached the highest importance to her assistance in taking care of them. Remarking upon the question of motive, his lordship said the evidence showed none why the prisoner should desire to take the life of his wife. He cherished no enmity towards her; and according to the evidence he had no wish to take her life. There was no evidence of any dispute taking place between them before the wife was shot; and looking to the position of things in the room, and the absence of any angry words passing between the parties, his lordship thought the presumption was more in favour of the theory that the rifle went off by accident than that it was deliberately fired at the deceased. The boy and girl stated that their father had been drinking that day; but the other evidence in the case showed that the prisoner was not the worse for liquor about the time of the occurence, and Mahomed Ali, the police constable, said that the prisoner was sober. The statement made by the deceased to Mahomed Ali to the effect that she was shot by her saheb was susceptible of much doubt; for it did not show whether the rifle was fired intentionally or went off by accident. All the time that the constable was there, the deceased did not utter one word of blame against the prisoner. Turning to the evidence as to the attempt made by the prisoner to shoot himself, his lordship said the evidence of the boy and the girl was somewhat conflicting. One said that he held the rifle in a vertical position, while the other said that the position was slanting. It was strange that two intelligent persons should have come to such different impressions from what they saw. There was, however, a second bullet in the rifle, and possibly the prisoner might have intended to shoot himself. But that circumstance, his lordship remarked, would be no proof of the prisoner's guilt. Shocked at the idea that an accident had deprived him of his wife, he might have thought of destroying himself. It was within his lordship's personal experience that persons in a higher position of life than the prisoner's had their mind overturned by some untoward incident; and it would not be very surprising if the prisoner's mind was overturned by what had happened, and he intended to make an attempt upon his own life.

The jury retired for consultation and returned into court after an hour.

Clerk of the Crown: Have you come to a verdict?

Foreman: Yes.

Clerk of the Crown: Are you unanimous?

Foreman: We are unanimous. We find the prisoner not guilty. May I add a few words?

The Judge: Yes.

Foreman: We considered very carefully the evidence supplied us in court; and we have considered the remarks addressed us by his lordship in summing up the case; and we cannot find sufficient reason to condemn the prisoner according to the requirements of the law. We therefore find him not guilty.

The judge: I entirely agree with you, gentlemen. The prisoner was accordingly discharged.

CULPABLE HOMICIDE NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER.

RAHIMAT NATHU, Imi Abdool Cadur, Aman Hashum, and Nanka Muse, Kahomedans, were charged with culpable homicide not amounting to murder in causing the death of Sarwarkhan Hoosainkhan, a Pathan. Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, and Mr. Robertson appeared for the defence.

The facts of the case for the prosecution were these. On the evening of Sunday the 24th June last, the deceased Sarwarkhan, a labourer in the Prince's Dock, returned from a mosque to his quarters in Ghogharee Mohola, and was sitting on a cot in the verandah. The evidence showed that, after sitting there some time, the deceased struck the ground or something on the ground with his stick. Rahimat, the first prisoner, who lived in the house opposite, came out of his room and said "Why do you make such a noise?" After some words between them, Rahimat snatched the stick from the deceased's hand and struck him with it. Some of the witnesses said there was a struggle for the stick, and that Rahimat shouted out for assistance, whereupon the three other prisoners and a man, who had not been arrested, struck the deceased on his head with sticks. He was found lying unconscious in the street; and was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where he died the same day. Dr. Gallagher, the house surgeon, found the deceased's skull completely battered in. The question for the jury to consider was whether the four prisoners at the bar were the men who struck the blows which actually caused the man's death.

Ameerkhan Akbarkhan, a labourer working at the Prince's Dock, said he lived at Ghogharee Mohola. The deceased Sarwarkhan, his cousin, was also a labourer in the Dock. He lived in the same house as witness but in a different room. He was a strong, healthy man, and was from thirty to thirty-five years of age. Witness remembered Sunday, the 24th June last, on which evening the deceased returned with witness from a mosque. They arrived home about lamp-light time. Witness went into his room, while the deceased sat down on a cot in the verandah. A disturbance in the street soon afterwards attracted the witness' attention, and on coming downstairs witness saw Sarwarkhan lying on the ground, bleeding very much. A policeman was brought to the place. Deceased was taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where he died the same day. Witness knew the four prisoners, who lived in a house opposite.

Hajrah Khan, a young Pathan, thirteen years of age, was the most important witness in the case. He said he saw the four prisoners strike Sarwarkhan with their sticks on the head until he fainted and fell down unconscious in the street. The prisoners ran into the house, and went away by the back door. Witness had known the prisoners about six months, and could not be mistaken as to their identity.

To the judge: I said the night was a dark night, but there were lamps lit in some of the houses, and I could see.

The judge: There was full moon on that day.

The case for the prosecution was not closed at the adjournment until this morning.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 13.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

ADOPTION AMONG MEMONS.

ABBA CASSUM *vs.* DADA AHMED AND OTHERS.

ON the 23rd March last, Mr. Justice Bayley, on the application of the plaintiff, a Cutchee Memon, granted a rule *nisi* and an interim injunction restraining the first defendant, plaintiff's son, from receiving any moneys belonging to the estate of Hajee Curreem Mahomed Kasmani, or of Hajiani Hanifabai, or in any way disposing, alienating or dealing with them. The rule came on for hearing before is Lordship to-day, when Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Wadia and Chandy, appeared in support; and the Advocate-General and Mr. Starling appeared to show cause against it. It was stated that one Hajee Curreem Mahomed Kasmani died in 1870 at Secunderabad, leaving behind him a will, by which he left all his property to his widow Hajiani Hanifabai. He also left behind him an adopted son, Dada Ahmed, the first defendant. The widow died intestate in 1875, leaving behind her Dada Ahmed, who, as the adopted son of the deceased, wanted to get hold of the property which was partly in the hands of the Administrator-General, Bombay, and partly in the hands of the Controller-General, Calcutta. The plaintiff, as the father of the defendant and the nearest of kin to the deceased, filed this suit to have his right to succeed to the property declared, and the defendant restrained from getting hold of it. Mr. Latham, in arguing against the rule, raised the question of jurisdiction, and contended that the Hindu law of inheritance being applicable to Cutchee Memons, the plaintiff was not entitled to succeed. After hearing Mr. Inverarity's arguments on the other side, his Lordship ruled that he had jurisdiction, and stated that as the question of the rights of the adopted son had never yet been decided, it ought to stand over till the hearing of the suit. The rule was then made absolute; costs to be costs in the cause.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

* Hon'ble Justice T Pigot, Calcutta
* Hon'ble Justice J O'Kinealy, Calcutta
Mr and Mrs A Chakona, Mussouri
* Lieut A B Fox, 2nd Som L I, Belgaum.
* Lieut H Ellice, R A, Kirkee
* Mr J Kirkbride
* Mr and Mrs A Sulivan, Coorg
* Mr A Shewan, C S, England
* Mr D Jaffery, Surat
* Dr A Eteson, Calcutta
Lieut C E Cotgrave, C I H, Augur
* Vety-Surgn J Cooper, A V D, Amraoti
* Mr Douglas White, Calcutta
* Mr C J Keene, Calcutta
* Mr C McMinn, C S
* Mrs Massey, Karachi
* Mr Heron Will
* Mr and Mrs W S Hoxton, Surat
* Mr LeBlond and family, Madras
* Mr H S Farrington, Poona
* Mr F Armfield, Poona
* Mr A Gilmour, Poona
* Miss E Martigniere, Europe
* Mr T H Hennessy
Mr G W Leach, Secunderabad
* Mr J W Hensley, Sholapur
* Mr J M Lane
* Lieut R O Ludlow, Secunderabad
* Surgn-Maj and Mrs J L Notter, Chakrata, N-W P
* Miss Notter, Chakrata, N-W P
* Mr and Mrs C B Winchester, C S, Nagar
* Mr and Mrs T Langlois
* Miss Langlois
* Mr G B Reynolds, Khost
Lieut R P Schneider, Poona
* Mr R Vincent, D S P, Ahmednuggur
* Capt A M Muir, Secunderabad
* Capt and Mrs G Bruce, Madras
* The Misses Olivers, Nogapatam
* Mr E M Pratt, C S, Alibag
* Mr J Boyd, Alibag
* Mr T Inman, London
* Mr J Peggo, Ahmedabad
* Mr R R Deans, Allahabad
* Col J Vennis, Mhow
* Lieut J H V Crowe, R H A, Mhow
* Major Wade
* Capt Mayne
* Mr W R Shaw, Karachi
Mr J H Fortescue, Karachi
* Mr V McCarthy, I M, Bombay
Lieut V Whittal, 1st Infy H C, Ellichpur
* Miss Payne, Nagpur
Mrs N Major, Cannanore
Lieut Mainwaring, Poona
Mr F Place, Bombay
Lieut S L Craster, R E, Bombay
Mr and Mrs J Walker, Bombay
Mr H Schwer, Bombay
Mr H F Weston, Bombay
Mr W Barrett, I M, Bombay
Mr J G Hall, Bombay
Mr B Sohnable, Bombay
Mr C Brendon, Bombay
* Mr N Laski, Bombay
Lieut H Kennedy, Bombay
Mr G F Mackrow, Bombay
Mrs Murray, Europe.

Residents left during the week marked (*) thus.

HIGH COURT.—SEPT. 15.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

461-87—H Bicknell, for pauper—Goolam Sanjia *vs* Sonwar Somwar and others.—Chalk, W and S—Part heard.

205-87—Chalk, W and S—Mangaldas Tapidas *vs.* Khoja Goolamhoosein Vazir.—Wadia and G.

484-87—Wadia and G—Peshotun Hormusji Dustoor *vs* Meherabai.—Nanu and H.

63-88—Little, S F and N—Sir Manguldas Nathubhai, Kt., C S I, *vs* Nusserwanji Shapurji Parekh, —Macfarlane, E and H.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882 and in the matter of the Pachora Ginning and Pressing Co.—Hore, C. and B.—Luckmidas Morarji, Petitioner. (Settled.)

Long Causes.

455-87—T. A. Bland—Premji Dewcurn *vs* Bhajabhoy Allarakhia.—Payne, G. and S.

95-88—A. F. Turner—Yesseebai *vs* Paroobai and another—Venayekrao, E H.

470-87—Jeffereon, B and D—Kanoba Ramchunderjee, and others *vs* Bai Jamnabai.—Little, S F and N.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

For investigation of pauperism.

52-87—In person—Heerji Cullianji *vs* Purshotum Kursonji and others.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

New Long Causes.

158-88—J C Cama—Bhoota Ooma *vs* Sonabai and others—Nanu and H.

160-88—Ardesir, H and D—Khersedji Merwanji Parekh *vs* Merwanji Khersedji Parekh—In person.

164-88—Bomonji and H—Ardesir Bejonji Soortee *vs* Bomonji Edulji Soonawalla—Thakurdas, D and C.

166-88—Tobin and R—Lulloobhai f Oojumchund and others *vs* Rattonchund Premchund and others —Jefferson, B and D.

170-88—Ardesir, H and D—Vallabhoy Moosaji and others *vs* Haji Habib Ahmed—Tyabji and D.

175-88—Hore, C and B—Sadanund Essoba and another *vs* Parvatibai and others—Macfarlane, E and H.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odours from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. Floriline," being composed in part of and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

DISTRESS IN ORISSA.

THE *Calcutta Gazette* contains official papers on the distress in the Khoorda sub-division of Orissa. They are in the shape of a letter from the Government of Bengal to the Government of India, enclosing copy of a letter, dated the 28th August, from the Commissioner of Orissa. The Lieutenant-Governor has every expectation that the measures taken in the sub-division will be sufficient to meet the present crisis. Abundant rain has fallen since the date of the Commissioner's report, and he trusts that the most critical period has passed. While his Honour deeply regrets the occurence of the few deaths from starvation reported by the Commissioner, he agrees with that officer in thinking that it is impossible to attach blame to anyone for neglect of duty, or for omission to take every precaution to prevent mortality. On the contrary, his Honour is satisfied that every thing within the power of the officials concerned has been done for the relief of distress. The reports of the district officers show that three deaths occurred in Ghatikea of very old persons, two of whom were otherwise ill, but whose deaths were accelerated by want of nourishment; and two women and two children died of want in the Rameswar circle. Regarding the collection of rents, it is stated that no pressure is being put on the ryots to pay up arrears, and collections are practically at a standstill. The process-serving peons are being employed chiefly in connection with relief.

The *Statesman* says:—"We are as reluctant as the Government itself, to mistake scarcity for famine, or to assert that any particular locality is being neglected, when we feel sure that the district officials therein are pretty certain to report its true circumstances fearlessly. But the information that almost daily reaches us from the Angul estate in the Tributary Mahals, leaves, we fear, no room for doubt that something much worse than scarcity is impending there. We are urged to represent not only that actual starvation has set in, but that deaths from mere hunger are lamentably frequent. One of our correspondents estimates the number of deaths as high as 200, while a second furnishes a "black list" of afflicted villages, with the tale of deaths recorded in each. We publish the list, but cannot of course vouch for its accuracy. The position is, we hope, exaggerated, but such representations call for instant attention. Our correspondent tells us, then, that the deaths from actual hunger in these villages have been as follows:—

Villages.			Deaths.
Gaureshi	...	...	1
Jerang	...	...	10
Chandipara		...	3
Takura	...	...	5
Tulsipal	...	...	1
Santrapur	...	...	2
Khanar	...	...	1
Patrapara	...	...	1
Jarada	...	...	1
Sasen	...	...	2
			27

Our correspondent tells us further, that deaths are reported every day, that are not brought to the notice of the Government, because of the abiding terror in the official, lest he should be accused of panic, and that no measures of relief therefore have as yet been attempted. We must let our correspondent, however, speak himself, if is not we who are to blame, if the authorities close their ears to the story:

"The famine in Khorda and Banki is not, I believe, one quarter as great as that at Angul. There was in these two estates a partial loss of crops last year, whereas in Angul the continued loss is of four years standing. Now Rs 90,000 is said to have been sanctioned for tuccavi advances and reliefd works in Khorda only, and a special sub deputy collector has been appointed to assist the sub-divisional officer and his staff. The sub-divisional officer of Khorda has not a moment's leisure as he is busily engaged in famine work. The collector and commissioner are also not quite asleep. But the case of Angul is different. one of the superior authorities have yet visited it. Some 70,000 or 80,000 people and 7,000 houses of cultivators are estimated to be suffering from famine, and it is very curious that the Superintendent of the Tributary Mehals has sanctioned only Rs. 3,000 out of the ten per cent grant of land revenue for 1889-90 for relief-work, and Rs. 3,000 for tuccavi advances to cultivators, repayable at the harvesting season on the security of their cultivated lands, and to be given to a cultivator to the extent only of one-fourth of his annual rent. By this plan between 4 annas and Rs. 5 at most will fall to the shareof each house of cultivators, on a part of the estate. With such an amount how can the cultivators improve their agriculture, purchase seed, pay the wages of coolies, and maintain their families, till they harvest the next crop, which would be, I suppose, in 1889-90 as the crop for 1888-89 will most probably fail? The people of Angul are averse to earn livelihood by day labour. They would rather perish than submit to work under relief rules, and many people have been rendered incapable of doing any work by their suffering. Unless Rs. 20 at least in tuccavi advance for each house of cultivators, and gratuitous relief to the suffering people in general be given it will be very difficult to save their lives. A sum of 10 lakhs of rupees is indispensably necessary to be distributed at once. The tehsildar, who is virtually the sub-divisional officer of Angul, though vested with abundant powers, has no leisure to leave his head-quarters and go to the interior to visit the affected villages and see the state of the people. It is painful to think that not a single village has yet been personally visited by the tehsildar, or the state of its people enquired into."

It is as painful, the *Statesman* continues, for us to publish these stories as we know it will be to Sir Steuart Bayley to read them. The newspapers are best glasses to enable the government to discern what is distant and remote, and that can be discovered by no other means. Our strong desire is to help the Government, not to embarrass it, by bringing near to us all a despairing people dying of hunger in villages where a European face has perhaps never been seen. The Government should have the exact information in its hands that we have not: and if these harrowing pictures are true, it should make an appeal to this city, to assist it in the relief of the people, by a meeting in the Town Hall, and the opening of a public subscription list in their behalf.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Sept. 15.—Legislative Council, Poona.
" 17.—Taboot Day.
Parsee New Year's Day.
" 18.—Fine Arts Exhibition, Poona.
" 19.—Town Council Meeting.
" 20.—Poona Races.
" 22.—Poona Races.
" 25.—Poona Races.
" 26.—Town Council Meeting.
" 27.—Poona Races.
" 29.—Poona Races.
Legislative Council, Poona.
Oct. 4.—Poona Horse Show.
" 10.—Central Rifle Meeting.
" 11.—Central Rifle Meeting.
" 12.—Central Rifle Meeting.
" 13.—Central Rifle Meeting.
" 15.—Mysore Sky Races.
" 16.—Central Rifle Meeting.
" 17.—Mysore Sky Races.
Central Rifle Meeting.
" 18.—Central Rifle Meeting.
" 19.—Mysore Sky Races.
Central Rifle Meeting.
" 20.—Central Rifle Meeting.
" 22.—Central Rifle Meeting.
" 30.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
Nov. 1.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
" 3.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
" 6.—Meerut Autumn Races.
" 8.—Meerut Autumn Races.
" 10.—Meerut Autumn Races.
" 17.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
" 20.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
" 22.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
" 24.—Hyderabad Races.
Dec. 13.—Dinner to Lord Dufferin by the Byculla Club.
" 19.—Madras Races.
" 22.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting).
Madras Races.
" 24.—Madras Races.
" 26.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting).
Madras Races.
" 29.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting).

CALENDAR—SEPTEMBER, 1888.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter.....	13th,	5h. 51·2m.,	a.m.
Full Moon	Sept. 20th,	10h. 15·6m.,	a.m.
Last Quarter	" 28th,	1h. 21·5m.,	p.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sunrise.	Sunset.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M. ft. M.	H. M. ft. M.
Sat. 15	Fourth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m. The Union Mills, Meeting, 3-30 p.m. Pachora Ginning Co., Meeting, 5 p.m. Entertainment, "Free and Easy" Seamen's Institute, 8 p.m. Legislative Council, at Poona. Cricket: Poona vs. Hindus, at Poona.	5 42	6 0	1 7 33m 0 7 24a 1	8 32m 1 56a
Sun. 16	16th Sunday after Trinity. English mail expected per s.s. Siam.*	5 43	6 0	8 45m 1 8 46a 2	52m 56a
Mon. 17	Cricket: Gymkhana vs. Parsees. Parsee New Year's Day. Taboot Day.	5 43	5 59	9 28m 2 9 44a 3	51m 45a
Tu. 18	Cricket: Gymkhana vs. Parsees. Khatao Makanjee S and W. Co., Meeting, 3 p.m. Western India Fine Arts Exhibition, at Poona.	5 44	5 58	10 17m 3 10 27a 4	44m 24a
Wed. 19	Town Council, 3 p.m.	5 45	5 57	10 59m 4 11 8a 5	29m 0a
Thr. 20	Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m. Poona Races.	5 46	5 56	11 39m 5 11 46a 5	7m 22a
Fri. 21	Colaba Land and Mills Co., Meeting, 3-30 p.m. Departure of English mail per s.s. Ganges.	5 46	5 55	11 58m 6	42m 1a

* Left Aden at 4 p.m. on Tuesday, 11th instant.

DIVINE SERVICES.

SIXTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, SEPT. 16.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral.—A gutter in G. Hymns 358, 311-(11) and 161.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. F. N. Hill.—Hymns 353 and 214.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.—Goss.
Anthem.—"O how amiable" No. 62.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m.
Thursday.—7-15 a.m.—Celebration.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Litany and Sermon.—Hymn 290.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Hymn 312.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Magnificat 27, Nunc Dimittis 95.—Hymns 13, 291 and 437.
The offertories will be given to the Church fund.
7 a.m.—Daily Matins.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, BANDORA.

11 a.m.—Matins, Sermon and Holy Communion.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 6, 126 and 239.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer, Holy Communion, and Sermon.—Hymns 20, 321 and 237.
Wednesday, Sept. 19.
6 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.

INDO

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Our rates for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding [illegible] for each succeeding line, As. 8. No smaller advertisements are admitted under the scale.

BEFORE BUYING your TEAS elsewhere, a trial sent to solicited at DANTRA & Co.'s Tea Warehouse, No. 36, Cowasji Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Price list on application.

PRESENTS ! ! ! PRESENTS ! ! ! to suit Young and Old, Rich and Poor, both sexes, for Christmas, and Cards for the same. New Designs just [illegible] at SHROFF BROTHERS.

WANTED, a furnished HOUSE on Malabar or Cumballa Hill, from 1st November, for 6 months or longer. Apply C. G.," care of this office.

WANTED, a GARDER, for a Mill in Bombay. None need Apply who has no practical experience, or nothing over a long period.—Apply to "X. Y. Z.," care of this office.

KARACHI GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—WANTED immediately, an ASSISTANT MASTER, to teach up to the VIII. Standard.—Apply with testimonials and [illegible] qualifications and salary required, to Revd. A. H. WATSON, Honorary Secretary.

TO LET, an airy FLOOR facing the Clock Tower Gardens, suitable for office or dwelling. Rent, Rs. 150 per month.—Apply E. W. FLOWER, Hummum street.

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NOTICE is given that on MONDAY EVENING next, the 17th instant, whilst the TABOOTS are PASSING along the Frere Road from Carnac Bridge to Modi Bunder, that portion of the FRERE ROAD will be CLOSED to TRAFFIC.

W. H. WILSON, Colonel,
Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 13th Sept., 1888.

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FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of—
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" " " Weekly Budget
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SALE OF OLD BARRACK FURNITURE, &c.
Under instructions from C. N. Clifton, Esq., C.E., Executive Engineer, Military Works, Bombay, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 2-30 P.M., at Military Stores Lane, Fort, the following old stores consisting of book cases, kit boxes, chairs, filters manamara receptacles, camp tables, filth cart, cotton tape, &c.
SALE of (2) two work sheds in the compound of the new Elphinstone College and General Record Rooms behind the new Secretariat Office, Fort.
Under instructions from the Executive Engineer, Presidency, the undersigned will sell for removal by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p.m., on the premises, the materials of the abovementioned two work sheds.
IN THE MATTER OF TOM DREWET, AN INSOLVENT.
On FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction, by leave of the Court at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Meadows Streets, Fort, the following viz :—
All the insolvent's interest and claims in the debt due by the Machine Exchange Company, Limited, in liquidation, in terms of the consent order, dated the 16th day of August 1888, made in the matter of the Machine Exchange Company Limited, in Liquidation.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, September 15, 1888.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Sale Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Ports Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Surveys of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Re. 1 interleaved Re. 1.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPT. 14.

A further advance of 13-16d. per oz., according to private telegrams, and of 1d. through Reuter, took place in Silver in London yesterday at 43d. Rupee Securities were ¼ per cent. higher in each denomination at £69½ and £73½, respectively. Consols were again ¼ per cent. lower, at 98⅛; but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged. Paris Exchange on London was a centime lower at Francs 25·42½.

At 44 per cent. of the Liabilities, the Bank of England Reserve was one per cent. lower, according to the usual weekly statement issued yesterday. Following the advance of one per cent. in the Bank rate which we mentioned last night the market rates of discount moved up ¼ per cent. for short London Bills, and ⅜ for 6 months' sight Indian Bank Paper, say, to 3½ and 3¾ per cent., respectively.

The weekly Specie shipments to India consisted of £80,000 in Silver, and £20,000 in Gold for this port, and £10,000 in Silver to Calcutta.

Bombay Linseed was again 1s. per quarter higher to arrive; and Calcutta quality in Liverpool had advanced 6d. per quarter in a firm market. Rapeseed was firm but unchanged in value. Wheat was steady, with Hard Red 2d. per quarter higher to arrive *via* the Canal, but other quotations unchanged.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm yesterday, the day's sales amounting to 10,000 bales, including 1,000 Surats, these having also been firm. Mid-Uplands advanced 1-16d., say, to 6 1/d, and, in Surats, Good Hingunghat was 1-16d higher, at 5d per lb; but other spot quotations come unaltered, as also do rates for American Arrivals for all deliveries.

December Futures were unchanged in New York at 9·68 cents; but the spot price was 1-16 down at 10⅜ cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were again 6,000 bales, giving the following comparison with the previous two years :—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Thursday's Receipts.....	6,000	17,000	12,000
Five days' do. ...	37,000	97,000	58,700
Since 1st Sept.	76,000	197,000	113,000

Here there has been some return of demand for ready Cotton to-day, and purchases aggregating about 1,500 bales have been reported, consisting of Julgaum, at Rs. 200; Bombay-pressed Westerns, at Rs. 201; Ginned Compta, at Rs. 212; Dhollera, at Rs. 211; and Bengals, at Rs. 170 per candy. In forward business we hear of further contracts, between dealers, in "Good" Bengal, for January delivery, at Rs. 168½-9, and "Fully Good" at Rs. 178, with buyers of "Fine" at Rs. 189, but no sellers. "Good" Broach for March is quoted at Rs. 230, and "Fine" at Rs. 240; but the latter is nominal, there being no sellers. Contracts in "Good" Julgaum have been offering, for March, at Rs. 197-8; and in "Good" Bhownuggur, for May, at Rs. 200.

Wheat has been quiet and drooping, only a small business having been done, while prices of Pessy and Delhi have declined one anna per cwt. We now quote Pessy of the two qualities at Rs. 5-2, and Rs. 5-1 per cwt. respectively, and No. 1 Club Delhi at Rs. 4-14 per cwt.

Seeds are steady at our last quotations; but very few transactions have transpired to-day in any kind.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	218 bales.
Wheat	48,188 cwts.
Linseed	4,487 "
Rapeseed	6,963 "
Poppyseed	827 "

Freights are quiet. Rates are unchanged, but takers are scarce. Business has been done to-day for December shipment at 22s. 6d. to 23s. 9d. per ton., according to the port. The Austrian Lloyd steamers have booked a line of Cotton forward for Jan.-March at Rs. 32s. 6d. and April-June at 35s. per ton payable at par.

Exchange was very strong at opening in view of the further considerable advance in Silver, with Bank Demand and Wire Transfer quoted at 1s. 4¾d. The market has since been irregular and unsettled all day; but a considerable business has been done in remittance at 1s. 4 19-32d. to 9d. for Wire Transfer, and forward Telegraphic has been sold, as far as next May, at 1s. 4 19-32d. A small amount of Credits was placed the first thing in the morning at 1s. 4¾d., but the quotation at once rose to 1s. 4 27-32d. to 5/d., though at closing we quote rather lower again. Few Mercantile Bills, however, have come out. Ready and forward rates are :—

Bank Bills on demand.....	1s. 4¾d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 19-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight.....	1s. 4 11-16d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 4 13-16d;	"
Francs do.	1·78¼	"

Government Paper.—A further drop of 3-16 per cent. has taken place again to-day in Fours, the quotations ruling all day having been 100 13-16 for cash; 100 11-16 for the coming account; and 100 9-16 for the 30th October with sellers on the last two lines, but little being booked, 105¼ is still named for 4½ per cent. Paper.

Shares.—A moderate business has been passing in mill shares, but the tendency of the market has again been in favour of buyers, and the changes with very few exceptions show a decline in rates. Framjee Petit are Rs. 40 lower; Jamshed, Queen, and Star of India have declined Rs. 10; Morarji Gokuldas and Sholapore are Rs. 5 lower; and City of Bombay, Rs. 2½. Central India have advanced Rs. 10; and Mahalukshmi are Rs. 5 higher.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN ANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	13 pct.	872½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 do.	1,000
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	890
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	4	4	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. H. Co rporation	60,000	100	all	17½ do.	249
National Bank of India	27,220	250		5 pct.	135

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 10	1,065xd
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,350
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,000

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ld	1,000	200	200	} 10	202
Badhan Pile & Co. Ld.	750	200	150	} p ct	151
Bapty Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 10	154xd
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.	52,500		185	Nil.	44
Bombay Flour Mills Co.	750	500	500	8 p.c.	510
Bombay Saw Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	..	75nom
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	11,250	100	100	..	84
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 135	3,500
Do. (3rd Issue).....	2,000	62	375	Rs. 332	375
Bombay Municipal Bonds				5 p.c.	103
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500	..	493
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	8,000	90	101	Rs. 10	45
Dayer & Co., Ld.	600	100	40	..	41
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	7
Kaiser-I-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	45,000	25	25	½	
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	800	250	250	..	150
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	403
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	50	100	Rs. 10	95
Naple H I Co.	800	100	100	13 p.c.	80
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	104xd
Oriental Government Security life assurance Company ..	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	170
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p. c	17
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	10	Rs. 1	40nom
Port Canning Co.	6,000	600	1,000	it	340
Royal Flour Mills	2,000	100	100	Nil	60
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs.	105xd
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	9 p.c.	95xd
South well and Australian Co.	1,000	...	...	..	30
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Rs. 2	7
Treasher & Co., Ld. ..	2,000	600	600	Rs. 90	1,300
Thacker & Co., Ld. ..	1,600	100	100	Rs. 10	155x1
Western India Flour Mills	600	125	125	nil	28
M. Mody & Co	1,000			p	160

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	...	..	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent...	..	£100	...	..	...

PRESS COMPANIES

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,210
Albert Press Co.	100	500	500	Rs.	410
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,400	1,100	Rs. 100	840
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	240
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	215
Bombay Universal Press Co., Ld.	0	20	20	Rs. 15	10
Bombay Vernacular Press	100	12	12	Rs. 15	172
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,80	1,80	Rs. 6 0	600
Education Press Co.	0	1,00	1,000	Rs. 150	1,200
English Press & Mfg. Co.	0	0	...	..	267
Express	400	25	25	Rs. 60	1,501
Fancy & Rahapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	407
Framjam Cotton Press Co.	210	450	all	Rs. 45	350
Kamar Mantg. Co ...	1,000	250	95	Rs. 10	235
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs.	60
Mofussilite	3,125	400	400	Rs. 0	415
New Bazar Cotton Ginning & Pressing Co.	1,250	400	50	Rs. 60	540
New Dhurumsey Cotton Co.	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	83
Prince of W. Press ...	600	800	10	Rs. 30	80
Rahapathy Press Co. Ld. (Bellary) ...	800	800	800	Rs. 70	315
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	440
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 12	1,215
Samson Press Co.	500	500	500	..	500
Vellaut Press Co., ..	600	1,000	1,000	Rs	540

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

BELL.—September 10, at Fopstone Road, Kensington, London, Lieut.-General Harry Walnwright Bax Bell, Royal (late Bombay) Engineers, aged 67.—(By telegram.)

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

JOHNSTONE.—September 14, at Haines Road, Byculla, Reila, the beloved wife of R. Johnstone, Chamber of Commerce. The funeral will leave the house at 4-30 p.m.; will be at the Cemetery at 5-30. Friends will please accept this intimation.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1888.

Lancashire is indebted to Mr. J. M. Maclean for an excellent opportunity of complaining that it is being ruined by Indian cheap labour. The honourable member for Oldham has moved for the issue as a Parliamentary paper of the Report of the Bombay Factory Commission of 1884, with the Resolution of the Government thereon, and a batch of Lancashire papers which has reached us this week shows what resolute use is being made of it in the cotton manufacturing districts. Interest in the subject, indeed, has spread as far north as Edinburgh, for the *Scotsman*, to say nothing of the newspapers in the smaller Scotch towns, has devoted an article to it which will leave some of the people of the very far north in no doubt that the cotton industry in India is an evil that ought to be made to go the way of suttee, infanticide, and thuggee. "The manufacture of cotton fabrics in India," says the usually coherent *Scotsman*, "is based on murder"; and having brought this discovery to the notice of Indian readers we may leave them to wreak such vengance upon the murderers as they think the enormity of the offence demands. The other commentators on the report, though misinformed on many points, and quite unable to look at the matter through any other medium than the mist of Lancashire interest and Lancashire misapprehension, are candid and coherent, even when they are wrong. The frankness of the *Bolton Guardian*, for instance, which says "that Indian factory life is a social question on which Englishmen, and above all Lancashire folk, have both duties and interests to consider," is beyond praise. So too with the *Manchester Guardian*. That fairest and most independent amongst the English provincial papers honestly admits that when the English factory population takes an interest in this question it is not wholly disinterested. "The fact," it says, "that our own people are not disinterested does certainly make the question of intervention a delicate one," but it gives full prominence to the consideration that Indian labour is becoming every day, for various reasons, a more and more formidable competitor with English labour. We are bound to give prominence to this element in the controversy, for it is evident that unless something is done in India itself to put factory labour on a more satisfactory footing, the pressure will be brought to bear upon the Indian Government in England, and the frankness of Lancashire criticism upon the report of the Commission makes it pretty clear that any decision of the British Parliament on this subject, responding as it necessarily would to the impulse of Bolton and Oldham and Manchester, even if it were applied under the impartial guidance of Mr. J. M. Maclean, would be applied under what the Bolton paper would acknowledge to be a sense of local interest as well as of humanitarian obligation. The advantage of spontaneous action over action prompted by the Secretary of State in obedience to an interested vote of the House of Commons, need not be pointed out, and this consideration should be very urgently pressed upon the Government of India. The obstacle to an amendment and extension of the Act lies with them, and not with the Local Government, who more than three years ago were prepared to legislate upon the lines laid down by the Commission of 1884.

The Manchester paper asks—and it answers with an appeal to the general responsibility of the nation for all that happens in India—"What business have Englishmen to interfere in this matter?" Our own answer to the question would be that they will only have a right to interfere in the event of the Supreme Government in India failing to fulfil the obligations which the issue of the report of the Commission imposed upon them. Apart from all question of interest and motive, the Lancashire view of some essential features of the case is as inaccurate as we should have expected it to be. To Lancashire onlookers, for example, it seems a cruel thing that an operative should have his wages kept back for a fortnight. But this, as everyone knows, is common to many classes of employment, and is a necessary precaution against a sudden abandonment of work. Lancashire, while threatening to take the sense of Parliament upon the humanitarian aspect of the matter, really leaves the human equation with all its variability quite out of the reckoning. The Indian workmen, while as yet only beginning to take to drink, is inveterately capricious in his goings out and his comings in. There is nothing that will keep him from work so much as the consciousness that a busy time has set in. Batta itself is an inadequate attraction to men who shun laborious days as a grievous and a burdensome thing. So that the question which the *Manchester Guardian* puts "what would English workpeople, with their weekly reckonings, have to say to such an arrangement ?" has no real application to the case. Then, again, the long hours which have made so deep an impression upon Lancashire readers of the Commissioners' Report, must be measured by the Indian and not by the English horograph. That they are too long for efficient labour to be done in them even by adult males we have always insisted. The mills would get better work out of their men and more of it if they would reduce the hours of labour. But the constant application to work which is rigorously insisted upon in the Lancashire mills is not known here. The most casual visitor to an Indian mill will notice the large proportion of hands who have found an excuse, more or less real, for a break in their work. The discipline of the best of the Indian mills is in this respect lax and indulgent to a degree unknown in England. It is, indeed, a pity that the Lancashire millowners who last year talked of sending out a Commission to India this cold weather in order to report upon the working of the Bombay mills did not carry out their intention; we should not then have been confronted with arguments which seem based on the assumption that an hour's work is an hour's work all the world over. From this false assumption, to the equally false conclusion that the absence of effectual factory regulation is making India a more and more effectual competitor with English labour, is a short step, and we are quite prepared to see the House of Commons take it on the invitation of some persuasive member from Lancashire. But the Bombay millowners were well represented on the Factory Commission of 1884, and they showed no desire to retain those obnoxious features in the present system which the *Manchester Guardian* deems to be unduly favouring circumstances on the side of Bombay in the competition between India and Lancashire. As a matter of fact they are not so regarded here, and a reasonable amendment of the law would be accepted in Bombay with as much satisfaction as in Lancashire, and perhaps with a little more disinterestedness.

As a matter of fact the problem has been thus far discussed in Bombay with singularly little regard for the commercial factors which loom large in the view of Lancashire commentators on the Commissioners' report. *Moins qui mendie pour Dieu mendie pour deux*, and the home journals which plead for the women and children who are overworked in the Bombay mills are pleading all the time for interests lying much nearer their own doors. No more serious objection to legislation has been raised in Bombay than such as Lancashire would raise if it were proposed to enact a Bill subjecting the mills in that county to rigorous control, and leaving the comparatively few mills in Cheshire free to work without regulation or restriction. The increasing number of mofussil mills makes the case for general legislation even stronger than it was in 1885. The Government of India, who have for three years and more been resolutely inert in regard to this question, should ask themselves if any legislation that might be pressed upon them by a Parliamentary and popular action at home could be confined, as they wish to confine it, to this Presidency. It is certain that Lancashire, and the Secretary of State acting in response to Lancashire impulses, would make no distinction between the mills of Bombay and of Bengal, and that the refusal of the Government of India to sanction a general Act would have to disappear in a day. For that reason we welcome the awakening of Lancashire to the fact that there is a factory question in India, tardy though the awakening has been. It should, however, be understood in England that so far as Bombay is concerned there is no indifference, on the part of either the Government or of the public, to the claims of the factory operatives. We are, it is true, blind to those murderous elements of the situation which have arrested the attention of a writer in the *Scotsman*, but for all that there is a widespread consciousness in the city that a Factory Act which is entirely wanting in sanitary provisions, which gives no protection to children beyond twelve years of age, and which is inefficiently worked into the bargain, must give place to a better measure. What that better measure shall be is a question that can be more satisfactorily answered—as indeed it has been answered—in Bombay than in Lancashire. There is no mill in India which would be unduly hampered by the restrictions recommended by the 1884 Commission. They are reasonable, moderate, and practicable, and no one here believes that by adopting them we should handicap ourselves in the competition with the English cotton industry. The simultaneous outburst of interest in this question which is reported from the English manufacturing districts is an incident which the Government of India should take note of. A new Factory Act must come in any event. The only question is whether it shall be upon lines laid down in India, or upon lines suggested by an imperfectly informed agitation at home.

The new Municipal Act comes into force today, having been published in the *Government Gazette* last evening. Our Allahabad contemporary was some days in advance of the fact when announcing a week ago that the Viceroy had sanctioned the Municipal Bill. His Excellency had telegraphed to the Government of Bombay that the Bill was approved of as a whole, and that his assent would be given on condition that the Government of Bombay would undertake to introduce a Bill at once into the local Council for the purpose of effecting certain alterations in the Act. The Bombay Government having approved of this course the Viceroy gave his assent to Bombay Act III. 1888, which thus becomes the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888. The points on which the new Act is to be forthwith amended are neither numerous nor very important; but they have an interest of their own for the Corporation and the public. The object of the first amendments mentioned is to retain in the hands of the Government of India the same control which has hitherto vested in it over the loan transactions of the Corporation. Under the now obsolete Municipal Act the Government of India had the power of giving or witholding sanction to the borrowing of money at interest by the Corporation. It was found that the necessity of explaining in detail to the Government the reasons for contracting loans entailed a great deal of correspondence and much delay, and therefore it was provided in section 106 of the new Municipal Act that the necessary sanction should be in the hands of the Governor in Council when a loan was contracted from any person other than the Secretary of State for India. The Government of India, which has recently refused to sanction the borrowing of the balance of the Tansa loan on conditions extending the period of repayment over a hundred years, and declined to permit any loans for the future to be contracted for a longer period than forty years, has declined to invest the local Government with the right of sanctioning loans. The power of control will be still exercised by the Government of India. This will be effected by the second section of the Municipal Act Amendment Bill, which provides that in section 106 of the new Act the words "General of India" shall be inserted after the word "Governor."

The third section of the

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

MURDER OF MAJOR BARTTELOT.

LONDON, SEPT. 14.

News has been received that Major Barttelot has been murdered by his carriers. A new expedition for the relief of Stanley is being organized at the Stanley Falls.

The newspapers in discussing the murder of Major Barttelot urge the futility of organising a fresh expedition in aid of Stanley and regard the loyalty of Tipoo Tib as doubtful.

WITHDRAWAL FROM THE BANK OF ENGLAND FOR RUSSIA.

The sum of six hundred thousand pounds in notes has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Russia.

OBITUARY.

Richard Anthony Proctor, the astronomer, is dead.

THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

VIENNA, SEPT. 13.

Count Kalnoky visits Prince Bismarck at Friedrichsruh on Saturday.

THE GERMANS AND ZANZIBAR.

ZANZIBAR, SEPT. 13.

The Sultan's troops have succeeded in tranquillising the natives who were hostile to the landing party from the German Gunboat Mœwe, but the German officials have quitted Tanga and Pangani.

THE NIZAM'S REPRESENTATIVES IN ENGLAND.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM.]

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPT. 13.

The Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk and the Nawab Fatteh Nawaz Jung are mixing largely in English public life. The Chief Justice was one of the guests at the Cutlers' Feast at Sheffield, at which the Duke of Rutland, Earl Fitzwilliam, and a large gathering of politicians were present, and he responded to the toast of "the Colonies and Dependencies of the British Crown."

Colonel Howard Vincent, M.P., who proposed the toast, said that this ancient corporation now welcomed, probably for the first time, an eminent representative of our three hundred million fellow subjects. He coupled the name of the Chief Justice of Hyderabad with the toast as one who by his legal training and culture had become fitted for the high judicial station which he occupied. The British Government, he continued, had striven to do their duty to the native races of India, and it was of no small interest to have in their midst a representative of the Nizam, the most powerful of five hundred independent princes. From his Highness's Chief Justice they might expect to hear to-night that the Nizam's devotion to the Imperial power had not diminished since his Highness's magnificent offer of men and money for service on the northern frontier against threatened invasion.

The Nawab Fatteh Nawaz Jung, in responding to the toast, referred to the benefit which had been conferred and the good example set by England in India. The Nizam had made a splendid offer of assistance to the British Government, and other princes had followed the example of his illustrious master. Both his Highness and his Minister were staunch in their allegiance and loyalty to the British throne, and when his Highness offered men and money for Imperial defence his faithful Minister proposed to lead his own troops into the field, if required. In conclusion the Chief Justice said that the chief hope of India consisted in the maintenance of a strong, impartial and benevolent Government like the present.

MAIL SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND THE PUNJAB.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 14.

The mail service between Bombay and the Punjab *via* Rajputana, says the *Pioneer*, is to be accelerated. Some three hours will be gained on the journey from Bombay to Delhi.

CAPTAIN BEAUCLERK.

The precise nature of the appointment which Captain Beauclerk, R.E., has accepted at Hyderabad is that of Manager and Secretary for the Estates of Sir Salar Jung and his brother, the Nawab Muneer-ul-Mulk. The late Minister and Regent Sir Salar Jung left his estates undivided between the sons, and the property has been managed by the younger brother, Nawab Muneer-ul-Mulk. Captain Beauclerk's office will be to assist and advise him. The appointment has yet to be sanctioned by the Government of India.

THE KABUL MISSION.

Two of the leading men of the Tonk State, Nawabs Feroze Jung, C.S.I., and Mahomed Obeidullah Khan, C.S.I., have volunteered to accompany the Kabul Mission.

ISHAK KHAN AND THE AMEER OF KABUL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 14.

Reuter's telegram, dated Teheran, 10th September, stating that Sirdar Ishak Khan is marching on Kabul, and that the Ameer is lying ill, gives false impression of the actual situation in Afghanistan. According to latest intelligence Ishak Khan was at Khanabad and the troops which he had sent forward in the direction of Kabul had not crossed the confines of his own province at Khamard, on the northern slopes of the Hindu Kush. They were confronted by the Ameer's troops and were defeated. The Ameer in his latest report announced that the fort of Khamard has been taken, that several officers have been taken prisoners, and that among the prisoners is Ishak Khan's father-in-law.

With regard to the Ameer's health his Highness has of late more than once suffered from gout; but he has written to say that his illness was not serious, and that he has now recovered.

CRICKET AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 14.

The cricket match, Poona *versus* Hindoos, commenced to-day. Poona won the toss, and put in their adversaries. The ground not having recovered from the recent rain the Hindoos only made 30 against the bowling of Barton and Osborne. The former took six wickets for 14 runs, and the latter four wickets for 24 runs. Poona, going in on an improved wicket, scored fast. Osborne made 76, Captain Morrice 26, Barton 24, Lushington 15, Clowes 12, extras 19—total 195.

The match will be resumed at 11-30 to-morrow.

The Hindoos will play Poona next Monday and Tuesday.

POLO TOURNAMENT.

The tie was played this evening between the Artillery Poona and Kirkee Gymkhana. The first two periods the Artillery showed themselves to be the superior team and made two goals. Third period: the play was very fast and the game evenly contested, each side having scored goal. The fourth period: after the Artillery had pinned the Gymkhana and had repeated shots at their goal without result, the game terminated in favour of Artillery Poona by three goals to one. The ground was in beautiful order.

THE TELLICHERRY BRIBERY CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 14.

The Advocate-General commenced the address in support of the conviction last evening, and concluded to-day. He strongly urged that the case for the prosecution had been fully established. Messrs. Grant and Wedderburn briefly replied, urging utter unreliability on the chief witnesses for the prosecution. Their lordships intimated they would deliver judgment on Monday morning, and after that would proceed to the second case.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 14.

It is notified that the services of the Hon. A. Wilson, Hon. J. W. Quinton, and Mr. R. J. Crosthwaite are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

Lieutenant A. A. Howell, to be Assistant Commissioner, third grade, Assam.

The services of Captain H. Eardley-Wilmot are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

Surgeon-Major W. H. Gregg officiates as Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal, during the absence of Brigade-Surgeon Lidderdale, on leave.

The Hon'ble Arthur Hay is appointed Assistant Superintendent of Police, 2nd class, Burma.

Rev. J. Lillie officiates as senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Calcutta, during the absence of Rev. J. W. Manson, who has obtained three months' leave.

Captain F. B. Longe, R. E., is granted furlough for eighteen months.

Mr. E. C. Cotes, Assistant Superintendent, Calcutta Museum, has been granted leave for two months.

The services of Captain J. H. Sadler, First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent, Baroda, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Home Department.

Mr. H. Bell is appointed Engineer-in-Chief to the Survey of the proposed railway from Kotri through Pysulmere and Bikanir to Delhi.

The following appointments are made in the Hazara Field Force:—Superintendent Army Signalling, Captain W. R. Goold Adams; Assistant Superintendent, Captain P. R. Bairnsfather; Lieutenants F. Campbell, C. F. Minchin, W. H. Birkbeck; Adjutant to Officer Commanding Royal Artillery, Lieutenant F. R. Drake; Chaplains Rev. W. H. Griffith and Father H. Van Mansfield.

Appointments to the Sikkim Field Force—Captain E. C. Stanton to be Field Engineer; Lieut. A. E. Sandbach, Assistant Field Engineer.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, SEPT. 14.

The P. and O Co.'s s.s. Sutlej, with outward English mails of 7th inst., left here for Bombay, at 5 a.m., to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 13.

The Anchor Line steamer Asia left here for Bombay this afternoon.

LISBON, SEPT. 13.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Henzada passed here this afternoon.

ADEN, SEPT. 14.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kerbela, homeward bound from Bombay and Kurrachee, left here this morning.

PERIN, SEPT. 13.

The Anchor Line steamer Armenia, homeward bound from Bombay, Marseilles, and Liverpool, left here this evening.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 13.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

Good Fair Dhollera	4⅜.
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 4 5-16d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account	98⅛
4½ per cent. French Rentes	106
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	69½
4½ per cent. „	73⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	104⅛
Bar Silver	44

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion, £20,800,000; decrease, £100,000; public deposits, £3,800,000; increase, £200,000; other deposits, £24,800,000; increase, £700,000; other securities, £19,700,000; increase, £500,000; notes and gold, £12,700,000; increase, £300,000. The Bank's Reserve is 44 per cent. of the Liabilities.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(SEPTEMBER 14.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, SEPT. 13.

10 p.m.	80·5

FRIDAY, SEPT. 14.

6 a.m.	79·8
10 a.m.	82·8
2 p.m.	84·2
4 p.m.	83·3

It is understood that no forward movement will be made from Gnatong until the end of the rains, in the middle of next month. But the Darjeeling correspondent of the *Englishman*, that paper thinks, takes a somewhat despondent view of the situation, and certainly places the prospects of a march to Lhassa in the worst possible light. The force required is overstated, the fact that supplies could be got at Lhassa is overlooked, and it seems to be forgotten that a mission to the Tibetan capital could be accomplished with ease and certainty within the scope of the open season. The dread of the closing of the passes, and the prospect of having to winter on the Tibetan plateau, are the two ineffectual arguments which have always been opposed to the alternative of our having to penetrate to the heart of the country. We have the assurance of those who are best informed on the subject that the difficulties in the way of such an enterprise are to a large extent imaginary, and it is certainly a rapidly growing conviction that a march to Lhassa is the only proper means of settling this somewhat bungled business.

We see that the sacred lamp of burlesque is to be lighted at Poona during the race week. The piece is "Kenilworth," and the cast embraces a bevy of fair ladies of the station, so the announcement in our advertising columns will doubtless prove an additional attraction to our sporting and dramatic readers who purpose visiting Poona on the 24th or 29th of this month.

Football has fallen under the condemnation of no less a person than M. Pascal Grousset. That mild Communard thinks it is not adapted for French boys because it is "a game of savages, unfair and brutal, unscientific." That last word will fall very unpleasantly upon the ears of English football players, who have been accustomed to pride themselves, not without grounds, upon the essentially scientific nature of their pastime. But they will probably come to the conclusion that M. Grousset's comments are interesting only as curiosities. It is evidently the roughness of football which grates upon the susceptibilities of the foreign censor. It is for him "a game for the low and brutal," exciting the lower passions, awakening the grosser instincts of mankind, and young Englishmen will be surprised to learn that it leads to "secret and disloyal blows." The truth is M. Grousset is shocked because football is not played in the spirit in which a minuet is danced. He wants, apparently, a game which will develop "courtesy, *sangfroid*, a spirit of justice," and the rest.

An Australian correspondent ridicules the idea that the Germans are gaining a considerable hold upon the import trade of the colonies. He admits, however, that in certain articles, such as cheap and rubbishy watches and cheap imitations of British goods, the Germans have made some progress, thanks, for the most part, to the ignorance of their customers. In Victoria, too, the *ad valorem* tariff favours them, as the German goods are cheap, being, as a rule, only a half or a third of those from Great Britain; it follows that they pay far less duty, and here again they have an advantage. The tariff has, in fact, established a differential duty against the mother country, because every cheap imitation of substantial British goods is brought in at a very low price.

THE QUESTION OF THE HOUR.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 24.

"Woman," exclaimed Tertullian, "Thou art the Gate of Hell." This is a pretty text, truly, for a lady correspondent to prose on to her lady readers. But I do not quote direct from the ungallant doctor of the early Christian Church, nor do I cry "hear hear" to his sentiment. Neither do I pretend to any intimate knowledge of his writings, for a woman need not be ashamed to disown the acquaintance of the author of such unfeeling language, who is naturally and deservedly boycotted by the woman's world. All I know of him is limited to a few choice quotations that men have occasionally found useful to fling at poor, weak, suffering womankind when their own flow of eloquence failed in quantity or vituperative quality; for Tertullian, like St. Paul, St. Anthony, St. Senanus, and St. Kevin, has come in usefully in man's crusade against woman's rights. Looking back to the days when "Histoire Ecclesiastique" was considered the fittest mental food for my young brain, I seem to remember something else not altogether to the credit of this great Tertullian. Was it his sanity, or his veracity, or his morality that was questioned? No, it was none of these. I think I learnt (but I say it advisedly, for I must take care in these litigious days not to run the risk of libelling even a dead and buried sinner or saint) that this unamiable Tertullian was considered not quite orthodox in some of his views. That is mildly put, is it not? considering how ill he has treated all womankind in the person of our lady progenitors. But when Tertullian apostrophized them and us in those uncomplimentary words he was no doubt smarting under the lash of Mrs. Tertullian's tongue, and beginning to question in advance of Mrs. Caird "Is marriage a failure?" But it was not on the subject of women that Tertullian was considered to hold unorthodox views. Oh, dear, no! In those early days of the Christian era, while the echo of the words, "Love one another," was ringing still in people's ears, no language was too hard, and no abuse too strong to be poured out on woman's unprotected head. It has, indeed, it seems to me, always been the fashion for the Fathers of the Church to rail at the Mothers of the Church, and to blame them for everything. Some fathers, indeed, have gone so far as to found a new little world of their own, an Eveless Eden sort of place, far, far away from Tertullian's "Gate." But the movement has neither been popular nor general. And every day still we hear Rev. Fathers singing "Oh, had we some bright little isle of our own;" and Rev. Mothers taking up the chorus in another direction. But this greatest of great schisms will never be effected. If to-morrow it were arranged to give up the old world altogether to the women, for they are supposed at heart to be most conservative, and to ship the men to America, I imagine there would be a good many of those railers back by the next vessel anxious to go on in the same old way, that since Adam and Eve's day has been in fashion.

* * *

But now women are beginning to object. The worm has at last turned. But, gentle creature, her turning, until now, has not made any noise or attracted much attention. Now, however, there is in the field a strong, fierce worm, Oh, Mrs. Caird, please pardon the unbeautiful comparison, whose turning has shaken and nearly upset one of the firmest and apparently most secure of our beliefs; that in the wisdom and propriety of a permanent marriage. Not that Mrs. Caird disbelieves in lifelong marriages. In her interview with a representative of the *Pall Mall Gazette* she says that where it can be arranged she holds with what is nicknamed a leasehold marriage. But she says the lifelong marriage which she advocates should be the marriage that is free and not enforced, the union of two who remain one, because they are one instead of two discordant natures, bound together in the same terms and with much the same result as if you chained together a cat and dog. Mrs. Caird strongly and naturally objects to being judged, not by what she has written but what the *Daily Telegraph* has written about what she has written. And in truth there never was such stuff written and printed as what fills two or three columns of that news-famine stricken daily. Every discontented wife has her say, and every cantankerous man must needs be heard. If the papa says the beef is burnt then surely marriage is a failure. If the wife comes home from a call or shopping a moment late for dinner, it is reason for the marriage contract to be dissolved—a wife's unpunctuality decidedly settles that marriage is a failure. If baby howls over its first tooth and wakes its dozing parents marriage is a failure; if Bobby falls and tears the knees of his new suit, if Mabel soils her frock, or if Jannette goes off with a red coat, then certainly marriage must be a failure.

* * *

It is well nevertheless that Mrs. Caird should air her sentiments even if she makes people believe they are the most injured creatures in existence. Free speech is the privilege of this free Nineteenth Century, and wrongs, imaginary or real, to be righted must be made known. That there are marriages which would be best dissolved or never made none of us would deny. Many marry so young that as M. Pailleron says "*le premier amour n'est que la derniere poupee*," and these are quickly weary of one another. Many marry for money and find it unsatisfying when they have it, and many more marry on too little money, and feel it hard when the family grows greater and the money less. Many marry only to find out that their husband is a rogue or *vice versa*, and many find out soon the disagreeable fact that the beloved one has an awkward temper. But the query is would they all be better unmarried or with a marriage vow as soluble as Epp's fragrant cocoa? No, no, no. The awkward temper will break out whether one is bound or free; single or married money may be scarce or fail to please. Bachelors or Benedicts, matrons, widows, maids, with the utmost care we may fail to make life a success. We may happen to fall upon fools or rogues, for the world is mostly made of such, or we may find our lot cast with men less interesting than the barber's dummy or women as mindless as a painted doll. Perfect unity and perfect happiness are not always to be had for the asking. We all know that what M. Preron says is true.

"*Il est plus facile de faire pleurer que de faire rire.*"

* * *

Artemus Ward's story of his visit to the Free lovers in Utica, I think, will be revived in every one's mind by these latter expositions of the creed. It might, perhaps, be advisable for us all if we followed that virtuous man's example when shocked and disgusted, as he says himself, he girded up his loins and fled. Though the *Westminster Review*, and the dailies who have followed in its track undoubtedly "struck ile" as the Yankees say, when they in the barren waste of out of season London, took to discussing marriage, it is not all certain that the oil is sweet to smell or likely to give good light. Such as it is, however, I suppose, we must let it burn itself out.

* * *

August and September are the months when repairs break out like a rash or a fit of measles all over the face of the Metropolis, and here and there are new hoardings up to screen off from prying eyes the great works that are drawing near completion. Hyde Park corner has now its great enclosure for, oh wondrous fact, the Wellington Statue is soon going up. Wyatt's unfortunate equestrian failure has been a long time gone, (I believe it was proposed to take it down immediately it was put up, but Wellington himself said let it be) and now the new attempt is at hand. It is to be hoped that nothing untoward will occur to it *en route* to its destination as happened to the Mirabeau statue that was designed and exhibited by M. Granet for the village of Bignon, where the great orator was born. Montargis is a town near Bignon, and its people glory also in the name of Mirabeau, so when the statue arrived there was so great interest shown about it, that it was mounted on a temporary pedestal to let the inhabitants judge of the effect. The inhabitants were good judges, and they decided that the statue was superb, far too fine for Bignon, and that they should keep it themselves. The Bigaonese, of course, were infuriated. They declared they had been robbed. They had been promised a statue of Mirabeau, and they insisted on having it. The Minister of the Beaux Arts to appease them said they should have a casting in Bronze as a present. But the Bignonese are not satisfied. They are an obstinate race, and they want the statue at Montargis and will take no other. The statue is, I believe, worth fighting for. The Sculptor has broken through traditional convention and avoided the usual oratorical pose of the figure with outstretched arm. He has studied Victor Hugo's brilliant sketch and reproduced it in marble. He has put his Mirabeau in an attitude which shows him as the impetuous orator, the man of undauntable energy. Standing with one leg forward and arms crossed he seems to stifle the indignation or anger swelling his breast. Victor Hugo likens him to an elephant carrying his armed tower into battle, such power, such strength, such a colossal movement of the shoulders. The Artist has made his marble speak all this. There is no need for inscription, simply "A Mirabeau" and the dates of his birth and death 1749-1791. I hope our Wellington will be equally worth fighting for and keeping.

* * *

"Uncles and Aunts at the Comedy" is well worth seeing; not that it has a clever plot, nor is it well written, nor is it of a very improving character. But it is well done, and that in a play is everything. Farce, tragedy, or melodrama, serious, sorrowful or nonsensical, the chief thing to be considered is the acting. Well this foolish little play is gone through with great spirit. Mr. Penley as Yodelkin Appun is ridiculously delightful. He is a very old lover with a very bad wig and ill-fitting clothes, but he is an ardent lover, and his old girl likes him. Mr Penley made the evening one long joke for us. He is so very natural to the part that I sometimes think he is not acting at all but being himself under an assumed name and in a make-believe situation. The play turns of course on the loves of young men and girls and the despotism of uncles and aunts who get very much mixed up during the different acts, but eventually come out satisfactorily to all parties. The authors of the play, Mr. Lestocq and Mr. Walter Everard, take parts—Mr. Lestocq as a genial uncle, Mr. Everard as one of the love-sick nephews. The young lady-loves are very pretty and very charming, and very sweetly dressed, consequently we all, including the uncles, fell in love with them and felt sorry when the curtain dropped on the last act. One wore a costume which I wish I could have reproduced. It was of some soft woollen stuff in two shades of cool terracotta pink. The drapery covered one side completely but shewed the darker shade of the underskirt at the other. At the back it divided into two long wide sashes. The bodice was simple, with shoulder straps of the darker shade in velvet to give relief and to match a pretty broad brimmed hat which was trimmed softly with both shades of pink. Another pretty dress of a smoky heliotrope had the drapery arranged on one shoulder and falling across the front of the bodice and down to the end of the skirt where it just shewed a soft ruching of the same material. A handsome walking dress of canary and coffee coloured poplin was worn by the lady who acted the amorous aunt. It was made rather in "directoire" style; an overcoat with flaps and large buttons of brown over a petticoat of kilted canary colour. The shades were very well chosen, though they sound rather loud and obtrusive.

* * *

Very extravagant looking costumes are finding their way into the shop windows in preparation for autumn. Some of them must be purely tentative, for Englishwomen would scarcely wear such wild extravagances of make and colour unless the example of the brilliantly attired women at Trouville makes them forget their quiet ways. Here, we are quietly subsiding into our winter garments. The leaves are falling; there is a sharp wind at the street corners, there is a scent of dying flowers on the air. The grave of our little short-lived summer is closed at last, and we have scarcely heart to say *Requiescat in Pace*.

NOTES FROM KHANDEISH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

DHULIA, SEPT. 13.

Nearly a month has passed since we have had rain here. Crops are withering and fodder has risen in price several-fold. The apprehensions of approaching famine, however disagreeable, can no longer be concealed. I see no movement, however, either on the part of Government or of local bodies to take time by the fore-lock and to provide measures of relief to the poor labourers. Your Nagar correspondent appears to blame the authorities for having set aside a sum to engage low castes in useful work; but I believe he is mistaken. Even now one occasionally hears of housebreaking and theft in the heart of this town; and what is stranger still the thieves are never brought to book as a rule. In my opinion, therefore, it is necessary not only to provide the honest labourer with work and food, but also to engage his thieving brother.

If the project of a railway from Chalisgaon to Dhulia were taken in hand it would serve two purposes. It would be a very extensive relief-work for the present, and a sure protection against future famines. If I am rightly informed the line was planned and sketched several years ago. If so no time should be lost in preparing for its construction. The only costly part of the work is the erection of a bridge over the Girna; but it is believed it will be, after all, a paying concern.

DEATH OF MR. R. A. PROCTOR.

Reuter announces to-day the death of Mr. R. A. Proctor, the astronomer. Mr. Proctor was born at Chelsea, March 23, 1837, and in boyhood was educated chiefly at home, having had bad health for several years; subsequently he pursued his studies at King's College, London, and St. John's College, Cambridge. He graduated as 23rd Wrangler in 1860. He was appointed an honorary Fellow of King's College, London, in 1873, and Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society in 1866. He was appointed honorary secretary of that Society, and editor of its proceedings in Feb., 1872, but resigned these office s in Nov., 1873. He has at no time been a candidate for any appointment or salaried office of any kind, and he has not proceeded to his M. A. degree, for the reason that it is not, like the B. A. degree (at least at Cambridge), a title representing work done, but mony paid. Having analysed results collected by the Herschels, Struve, and others, and carried out a series of original researches, including the construction of a chart of 324,000, stars, Mr. Proctor was led to a new theory of the structure of the stellar universe; investigated the conditions of the Transit of Venus in 1874 and 1882, and published many illustrative charts. He maintained, on theoretical grounds in 1869, the since established theory of the solar corona, and also, that of the inner complex solar atmosphere afterwards discovered by Young of America. Mr. Proctor lectured on astronomy in America in 1873-74. He again visited the United States in 1875, and after an absence of seven months, during which period he delivered 142 lectures, he returned to England in May, 1876. In Nov. 1875 Mr. Proctor announced in a letter to the New York *Tribune* that he had severed his connection with the Roman Catholic church to which he had been a convert of some years' standing. The theologians of the church, he intimated, had convinced him that the holding of certain scientific views was incompatible with loyalty to the faith. As, however, he was convinced that those scientific views were in the main correct, he, acting on his private and individual judgment, thought he had no alternative but to abandon the church.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to what your contemporary says on the subject it is true there is a gentleman, a Syndic in Law, who, however learned in his legal training, can hardly be said to have acquired the superior branch of learning in the Persian language. The present change in the constitution of the examiners may not, I think, be owing to any action on the part of this gentleman, but the appointments this time being limited exclusively to Borah, or rather Mahomedan, and one European gentleman, is a circumstance which does lead to a suspicion of the nature suggested—especially as you will find among the new examiners in the Oriental languages a brother of the native Syndic in Law and another Mahomedan gentleman who a few years ago only passed his final examination of B.A. in the 3rd class, with natural sciences for his selected subject, and whose only qualification appears to have been his staunch advocacy of Mahomedan introduction into the intended National Congress at Allahabad. If this be true, one cannot but deplore the change, which certainly cannot be for the welfare of our University. It will truly be a pity if the standard of our final B. A. and M. A. examinations have dwindled down as the necessary result of the substitution of the new and second rate examiners for those who have assiduously endeavoured for the past ten years to elevate the standard to a respectable height becoming our University; but it is a subject richly deserving the immediate attention of the Senate, with whom I leave it for the present.

ORIENTALIST.

SEASON TICKETS ON THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You have put all periodical ticket-holders on the B. B. and C. I. Railway under deep obligation by giving publicity to my letter on the proposed enhancement on the company's season rates.

In your editorial comment, on the same subject, you say I am in error on an important point, namely, that the company is not going to put up its rates for monthly passes at all. But, I assure you, such is not actually the case, as the following figures will show:—

CHURCH GATE TO BANDORA AND VICTORIA TERMINUS TO COORLA.

	Monthly.	Quarterly.	Half-yearly.	
1st Class.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
B. B. & C. I. Ry. (Current)	14	28	53-4	*i. e.* 36½ per cent. increase.
Do. (Proposed)	15-4	38-4	72-12	
G. I. P. Railway (Current)	11-4	22-8	42-12	*i. e.* 41 p.ct. cheaper.
2nd Class.				
B. B. & C. I. Ry. (Current)	7	14	26-8	*i. e.* 37½ per cent. increase.
Do. (Proposed)	7-10	19-2	36-6	
G. I. P. Railway (Current)	5-10	11-4	20-8	*i.e.* 41 p.ct cheaper.

It will be observed that the present monthly rate for first-class passes from Church Gate to Bandora is Rs. 14, whereas the proposed rate is Rs. 15-4; while the present rate for second-class monthly passes for the same distance is Rs. 7, whereas the proposed rate is Rs. 7-10, and it is on these proposed and enhanced monthly rates that the quarterly and half-yearly proposed charges are based, say, 2½ times as much instead of twice as much, as at present. A pass now worth Rs. 8 per month, for instance, from Anheri to Church Gate will no longer be Rs. 8 monthly, but Rs. 9-6, and 2½ times Rs. 9-6, and not Rs. 8, gives 23-8, *i.e.*, the proposed quarterly charge. If the monthly charges were left undisturbed, as you suppose they are, the quarterly rates from Church Gate to Bandora and Church Gate to Andheri would respectively be Rs. 17-8 and Rs. 20. While, as shown above, they are actually going to be Rs. 19-2 and 23-8.

Bombay, September 14. M. E.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become rough or sore by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence, has a smooking and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists and Co., Bombay.

THE COW QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read your remarks on the Cow Question in a recent issue of the *Gazette* with much regret. You seem to treat the question as though it were one raised only by Srimanswamy, and a band of simple-minded, religious enthusiasts, who know not the laws of political economy or the methods of practical politics, and with whose views there is but scant active sympathy in the country. Certainly it is a great pity that this question is not placed in its proper light before the public. Touching, indeed, as it does, the cherished religious feelings of four-fifths of the entire population of the country, it has undoubtedly its religious side, which will deserve consideration. But it is not its only side. It has also an economic side, which is much more serious and important, and demands more immediate attention. The question of preservation of cows is part of a larger question, *viz.*, the question of agricultural cattle generally in this country. Thus viewed, it concerns the agricultural prosperity of the nation in a vital particular, and all classes of the community—Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsees, Christians alike—who are directly or indirectly connected with land (and those according to the Famine Commissioner's form no less than 90 per cent. of the total population) are deeply interested in it. And we may be sure it will force itself before long on the attention of the Supreme Goverament. The view widely prevails that the existing number of horned cattle in the country is most insufficient for purposes of efficient cultivation: and Sir W. Hunter and Sir J. Caird, than whom we have no better authorities on the subject, alike concur in pointing to "want of cattle" as one of the greatest obstacles standing in the way of agricultural improvement in India. Statistics of agricultural cattle for several of the Provinces, also, suggest the same conclusion: and the following figures, taken from a Government publication, entitled "Agricultural Statistics of British India for 1885-86" (page 63) will not be thought uninteresting:—

			acreage under cultivation.
Madras	Bullocks & he-buffaloes	4 670,723	27,48 ,906
	Cows & she-buffaloes	4,734,832	
Bombay (excluding Sind)	Bullocks	1 9,947	28,847,008
	Cows	2,102,524	
	He-buffaloes	376,136	
	She-buffaloes	1,14 ,869	
N.-W. Provs.	Cows and bullocks	12,313 021	27,131,379
	Buffaloes	3 024,923	
Oude	Cows and bullocks	5,076,164	9,257,256
	Buffaloes	995,853	
Punjab	Cows and bullocks	8,295,1 4	25,209,693
	B ffaloes	2 4 6,916	

Now, assuming with the Famine Commissioner's (*vide* Report, vol. 2, p. 79) that ploughing in this country is almost universally done with oxen and that the buffaloes are only occasionally employed for the purpose, the head of cattle available for agricultural operations may be roughly estimated on the basis of the foregoing figures as follows:—

Madras	4,000,000
Bombay (excluding Sind)	3,200,000
N.-W. Provinces	7,500,000
Oude	2,750,000
Punjab	5,500,000
Total...	22,950,000

or (say) 23 million head of cattle for an acreage of cultivated land amounting in these Provinces to 120,000,000 acres—which gives per pair of bullocks or he-buffaloes a "plough area" of about 11 acres and a trifle over on an average. For these provinces separately the plough area per pair of cattle stands roughly as under:—

	Acres.
Madras	13·7
Bombay	18
N.-W. Provinces	8
Oude	7
Punjab	10

The amount of cattle power required for ploughing and other agricultural purposes depends very much upon the nature of the soil, the crops that are grown, and the kind of ploughing that is necessary, and accordingly the requirements of agriculture in this respect vary widely from Province to Province. The Famine Commissioners thus remark on the point (Rep. p. 79) "to break up the hard, black soil of the Central Provinces and the Deccan and the northern districts of Madras, two pairs and even more of oxen are yoked together." "A pair of oxen will plough from half an acre to one acre in a day, according to the stiffness of the soil and the number of times it has been ploughed. In Upper India, a 'plough area' is reckoned to be about four and five acres in the N.-W. Provinces and Oude, about eight in the Punjab; but in Central and Southern India, when the cultivation is much rougher, and the plough is only run through the field from two to four times before sowing a plough area (with four bullocks) is reckoned as 25 acres."

Now, comparing these "plough areas" as estimated by the Famine Commissioners with those actually existing as given before—as under brackets (Madras and Bombay 13 and 18 acres against 25 acres for 2 pairs or 12·5 per pair as estimated by the Famine Commissioner; N.-W. Provinces and Oude 8 and 7 against 4 or 5; Punjab 10 against 8.)—it is clear that the latter are much larger than the former; or in other words the number of cattle actually available for employment in these Provinces is considerably short of the requirements of agriculture even in its present rude, undeveloped condition, and that, too, in respect of the present average of cultivated land. Statistics for the other Provinces are not available, but there is nothing to show that the state of things is any way better than elsewhere.

It is of course admitted that the present deplorable inadequacy of cattle-supply in the country is due to a variety of causes. Famines and droughts and diseases which recur with such fateful frequency inflict losses on our peasantry in this respect, which they have no power to repair. But such causes are felt to be beyond the control of human effort, and it is gratefully recognised that Government is at present doing all it can and ought to mitigate the severity of their effects. There is, however, one more cause constantly at work to the same result, which can be controlled and stopped, *viz.*, the indiscriminate slaughter in increasing numbers of cattle, particularly cows, that is proceeding all over the country for purposes of trade to meet the growing demand for beef and hides. The loss of cattle due to this cause is almost fearful, yet perfectly preventible. As many as 27,000 head of cattle (cows forming the largest number by far) are slaughtered from year to year at Bandora alone. Beef is chiefly required for the Army; it is no part of the general dietary of the people: while the Hindus and Parsees abstain from it entirely on religion grounds, the Mahomedans rarely eat it (*vide* Famine Commissioner's Report, page 81). As regards hides and skins, they go more and more to meet the foreign demand. Since 1865-66 the export trade in this article has grown in value from £609,863 to £5,149,358, a nine-fold increase! and on this point Mr. O'Conor in his Trade Review for 1886-87 very properly remarks: "these figures indicate a high level of trade, too high indeed to be a matter for unqualified satisfaction; for there is no doubt that the death of a considerable number of the cattle whose skins are exported is unnecessary and avoidable, and a loss to agricultural classes which is far from compensated by the price of the skin." (p. 50, para 109.)

Under these circumstances, it is contended that the matter is getting serious and calls for the interference of Government which, alone having the requisite power, is bound to limit or to stop this growing evil in the interests of the 200 and more millions of the population who have to depend for their very means of subsistence on an adequate supply of cattle-power for agricultural purposes; and it is believed that the Mahomedans no less than the Hindus, whose interests as agriculturists are identical, will support Government in any action it may think fit to take in this direction.

That there is much truth as well as force in this contention of the cow-preservative societies, it is, I submit, unreasonable to deny: and as the wholesale destruction of game has led Government to pass a legislative enactment with a view to its preservation, so, in all probability, it will one day have to consider whether the present indiscriminate slaughter of cattle—mostly cows—can be safely permitted to continue, and the cattle supply of the country suffered to be diminished to a dangerous extent which must hinder agricultural extension as well as improvement. This cow question, or rather this cattle-question, (as I should prefer to call it) is essentially an economic question much more than a religious one, and like most other economic questions in this country cannot be safely let alone much longer to find its own solution under the action of economic laws. These laws pre-suppose a condition of public intelligence and public resourcefulness, which unhappily does not exist in this country, and I, for one, think that legislation interference in some shape or other will one of these days be found both desirable and necessary in this matter.

Bombay, Sept. 14. G. V. J.

MILITARY NEWS.

The Government of India, in noticing the slow progress made in passing men from the Native Army to the Reserve, have expressed a wish that the Commander-in-Chief will adopt such measures as he may deem necessary for the acceleration of the process. Corps in excess of strength are not to make further enlistments until their numbers have been reduced to the fixed establishments, but this order will not apply to Gurkha battalions. Orders to stop recruiting in those reg

credits I lost my bank book about last year. I have no objection to furnish a copy of the accounts.

You say you have borrowed largely during the past two years? Yes, and before that two.

Both in Poona and elsewhere? Yes, in Poona, and largely in Bombay.

And you are very heavily in debt? Yes, very heavily.

You put forward, as an excuse for passing over Sindekar, that his name did not appear on a certain list (ex. B)? Yes, I had no information at the time to show that he had been passed over.

Had you not the Civil List to refer to? Yes, I had.

And Sindekar's name had appeared in the list as *sub pro. tem.* mamlatdar since you have been Commissioner? Yes.

Well, with that information before you what other information was looking to enable you to form your judgment about him? No, it does not give the necessary information regarding his qualifications, as to the date of passing the examination, &c.

As a matter of fact, does not this list (shown) give all the information you require? Yes, I see it gives some information.

Did you not know Sindekar's place in the list? Here is a memo. of yours in December 1886 to the effect that Sindekar stood second on the list of *sub pro. tem.* Where did you get this information from? From a memorandum of Mr. Pense's.

Do you know one Laxman Obintesman Phadke? I know of him as having once been suspended by me. I don't remember anything more about him.

Do you remember nothing about the appointment of Phadke as a mamlatdar? No.

You see here is your own order of 4th March, 1887, appointing him a mamlatdar? I can't say anything just at present without looking into the records.

Just look at the other please. You will be able to recognise your own handwriting? Yes, that's my handwriting. It appears from this that on the 12th March I appointed Phadke to fourth grade mamlatdar.

He had previously been sub pro. tem.? Yes.

His name does not appear in exhibit 38P? I see, it does not, but it ought to have been there.

But the omission of the name in that list did not prevent your promoting him? I cannot, at a moment's notice account for his promotion.

Then I take it that there is no use asking you about any other appointments made during the last two years, except Dabir and Sindekar? Yes, these are the two of which I have had any notice.

Is that one of the half-yearly lists (shown) which you said you referred to in making appointments and promotions? No.

Then what is the list you referred to? I don't think I said anything about half-yearly lists with reference to appointments. It was with reference to gradation.

What is the list you referred to for transfer? Yes; it is the half-yearly gradation list.

To those you had access? Yes, but not for appointment.

For transfers only? Yes; to see what the Collector thought of the various men.

Mr. Jardine put in the list of October, 1887, with reference to Sindekar, and then asked whether in appointing a fourth grade mamlatdar from a *sub pro. tem.* he referred to that list? No.

Were you not in the habit of looking what the Collector said? Yes; and for that purpose I should look at the gradation list just put in.

In promotions from grade to grade what did you consult? The half-yearly gradation list and the civil list.

These I have just put in? Yes, and a statement from collections of mamlatdars applying for promotion which was made up in the office.

You tell us you never saw Dabir before the other day? Yes.

Have you not been to Chopon this year? No.

Last year? No, never in my life.

Nor the Chopda taluka? No.

Then you have misled me I am afraid. I have been to Bhosawal, but never beyond it.

Is that not a statement of yours on the survey settlement of the Chopda taluka? It was prepared by Mr. Pense. This is the draft; it says the Commissioner recently visited the taluka; but I did not.

That you sent in this year? Yes.

It is initialled by you though prepared in Mr. Pense's handwriting? Yes.

But here in your own handwriting is the statement that you, the Commissioner himself, recently visited the taluka and called the rates? Yes; it is there is my own handwriting; but I was never there in my life. I cannot account for that unless I wrote the word "taluka" instead of "district."

At the same time it is written here? Yes, but I was never in the taluka of Chopda in my life.

It went in to Government as drafted? Yes; undoubtedly.

When were the orders as to *wattan* cases issued? In April I think.

Cannot you fix the date? It was shortly after I returned from tour.

Were they in writing? Yes.

What were they? The orders were those which were given yesterday. They are rather long.

You brought Mr. Nugent's name into the matter yesterday, do you say you told him you were dissatisfied with and suspicious about Sathe and believed him to be intriguing? Yes.

That you are sure of? Yes.

You told him on the 25th June? Yes.

After that Sathe used to go to your house did he not? Yes.

Your house in Kirkee? Yes.

He was at your house in July was he not? Yes, very shortly before he was suspended.

About three days? Yes.

With whom did he come on that occasion? He came with Bhow Muncher[illegible]

Were you on good terms with Bhow Muncheram? No, on exceedingly bad terms.

What did he come for? He came to complain upon me by notice summarily to pay [illegible] that he Sathe had given [illegible] and would have prevented [illegible] he had known of it in time [illegible] such great distrust towards [illegible] I had no better friend, and [illegible] otherwise than loyal to me [illegible] believe what his enemies said. He said that to prove his loyalty and devotion he would bring Bhow Muncheram next morning, and if I then paid Bhow Muncheram something on account he would undertake that the matter should end there. I was at that time daily attacked by fever, in very bad health and in great distress of mind, and I clutched at this chance, this opportunity of relieving myself from the nearest and most pressing trouble. I told him that I had already sent down to raise money in Bombay and expected it up that night. I did not know how much it would be. With renewed protestations of devotion and fidelity, and warning me specially against Bhimbhai, he went away promising to return the next morning at the same hour. I got some money up that night from Bombay, making up in all Rs. 4,000, most of it being in cash and bags, and the next morning about 9 o'clock, Sathe came with Bhow Muncheram in the carriage of the latter. I called them into my sitting room. Bhow Muncheram does not understand English. Sathe went on rapidly to tell me that he had succeeded in bringing Bhow Muncheram to reason, and that further proceedings would be stopped. Not only that, but he hoped to get the bond into his own hand, and show it to me the next day. He went on with many protestations to say he hoped that would have clearly proved to me his fidelity and loyalty, and he assured me that he had never at any time done anything to merit my distrust and suspicion of him. He solemnly declared that, except for a formal visit, he had never seen or had any communication whatever with Mr. Nugent or any other official about me. I had the money in bags on a sofa. Sathe produced the receipt stamp, and first of all wrote out a receipt which Bhow Muncheram signed for Rs. 3,500. I pointed out to him that the amount was Rs. 4,000, whereupon Sathe wrote out and Bhow Muncheram signed another receipt for Rs. 500. Both these receipts are in my possession. Bhow Muncheram's gharrywalla being called upon brought a basket in which the bags were packed and taken off. Sathe promised to bring the bond the next day, and renewed his protestations of fidelity. I had fever on me, and to cut it short went to bed again under the blanket. I had been there about five minutes, when one of my servants came in and said Sathe wanted to see me urgently, and he was actually at my bath-room door in a great state of excitement. He told me that Mr. Nugent had just passed, and had seen him and Bhow Muncheram in the compound, and asked what he was doing there; and who Bhow Muncheram was. I said I really did not care, I was too ill. He then went off. That was the last time I saw him. The next day he wrote to me that he would have come that day, but that his child was sick, and that he would come as soon as he was better. That was the last I saw of him.

On this occasion he did you a substantial service? Yes, I considered it a substantial service on his part. I don't know that [illegible] rendered me substantial service. I [illegible] it was very likely a "plant," [illegible] he and Bhow Muncheram might be [illegible] in his compound, as he passed by [illegible], Mr. Nugent? No.

[illegible]. Nugent a party to the plant? I [illegible] only suggested it now.

[illegible] was made on the chance of Mr. [illegible] your bungalow? It was not merely a certainty.

[illegible] you from a pressing necessity [illegible] ought he relieved me temporarily [illegible] of pressing trouble. I was [illegible] and in great distress of mind, in [illegible] right mind.

[illegible] Muncheram was in the plant?

[illegible] on Monday, 16th July? Yes.

[illegible] you left Poona in disguise?

[illegible]? It was early in the morning of the 18th.

[illegible] Poona, did you leave a letter suggesting [illegible] or to keep would drown yourself in the river? I [illegible] that you what I did then. I can't recall now any of [illegible] that I did then. I believe I left a letter [illegible] and believed there was a suggestion [illegible] I was going to drown myself.

[illegible] travelled as far as Tanna in a third class [illegible]? I believe I did, but I have very indistinct recollections of anything I did at that time.

When you arrived in Bombay, did you write this letter? (shown) I dare say I did.

That letter was written in an assumed name to the purser of the steam ship Teheran? It was.

You wished to go straight on board the ship? Yes.

You stated that you had come from Jubbulpore and were very ill? Yes, whatever is there is there.

Do you adhere to the statements contained in it are not true? Of course not.

You received a reply from the purser stating that it could not take a ticket on board; but that it must [illegible] at the Post Office? I think so. All this occurred [illegible] this reply, did you send a man with money to the Fort office to purchase a second-class ticket on board the Tabarian? I believe I did.

The whole of this time you were in disguise? I believe so.

On that day (Wednesday) you were brought back to Poona? Yes.

You had stayed, while in Bombay, at a little hotel near the docks? Yes.

From some of your answers I gather your explanation is that you did not know what you were doing? Most certainly so, I was not responsible for my actions for several days.

When do you think you regained your responsibility? I was not responsible for my actions up till Friday, the 20th.

When arrested did you ask to see the warrant? I do not think so. But I hardly remember anything that happened at that time. I was certainly not responsible for my actions from Saturday the 14th to Friday the 20th.

Whom did you send to Bombay for money a few days before your suspension?—One Cazi Abbas.

What connection had he with you? Well, I employ him to arrange with Marwaris in Bombay.

What was he? He was one of the Cazi family. He used to supply my house with firewood.

Had you any other money broker in Poona except Hanmantrao and Cazi Abbas? No.

RE-EXAMINATION.

Mr. Crawford, re-examined by Mr. Branson, said in reply to questions: I said yesterday the appointment of Paranghay as acting mamlatdar was rightly made, because the man had actually been probationary mamlatdar from 5th June, 1880, to 12th October, 1882. He had served under four Assistant Collectors—Messrs. Hamilton, Porteus, Hemlin, and Alcock. He had been recommended for confirmation by Mr. Porteus, and Mr. King, the Collector, under whom he had served from 1880 to the end of 1881, had left a good record regarding him. The rules of 1885 could in no possible way affect him or apply to his case, and there was no absolute necessity for me to consult the Acting Collector, Mr. Frost. Nor was there any absolute necessity for a Commissioner to consult a Collector regarding any acting or substantive appointment. Hanmantrao's connection with Col. Stopford assured me that he was connected with money-lenders. Hanmantrao used to get his percentage from deductions made by the Marwaris when giving loans. The bonds were always for a very much larger amount than the sums received, and he got his remuneration at the time the loans were made. Before I confided my suspicions about Sathe to Hanmantrao, I had questioned him generally as to what he really knew. When I said yesterday that Hanmantrao was to see that Yadhowrao, was to be "kept up to the mark" I meant to say that Yadhowrao was shifty and not to be depended on, and was afraid, as all the office was, of B. G. Sathe. If tour registers were not kept, it would be absolutely impossible to trace any document which was either lost in transit to the head office or suppressed at the head office. I have always believed that these registers were kept with my camp. When Mr. Moore first asked for the tour registers, he was told that none were kept on tour. If I were to examine the records, which would be a very laborious task, I might be able to specify cases in which I was at first induced to accept Sathe's drafts in wattan cases between April and 24th June. I have no objection to furnish a copy of my account either with Messrs. King, King and Co., or with the French Bank. Those are the only banking accounts I have had during the last two years.

The magistrate put the following questions to Mr. Crawford:—

Was the petition you received about the over-collections for the Chandoor dispensary written in English or the vernacular? It was in English.

You made a requisition for it in the Commissioner's office. You have said it was forwarded on to the Collector's office. Then where did you expect to find it? I expected to find a trace of it in the Commissioner's office.

Do you remember a list sent by Collectors called list "B" which gives the names of aval karkoons who are qualified as mamlatdars? When I said yesterday that there was no record of the location of aval karkoons in the Commissioner's office, I had in mind the fact that on my making a requisition the other day in the Commissioner's office, to know where a certain karkoon, Daharpuri by name, was at a certain time Mr. Pense said there was no means of knowing where aval karkoons were. I remember now that the location of aval karkoons who were qualified were in a list which, I believe, is called "B."

Mr. Leslie Crawford was then called. He said on the 25th July last permission was granted him by Government to inspect documents in the Commissioner's Office. I attended at the Commissioner's Office immediately on receiving this permission, my brother being too ill to attend himself. The only charge then made against my brother was that in Sindekar's case, though in the papers something had been said about the Bhadgaun farm. I asked for all the papers in Sindekar's case, but the only papers produced were the original draft orders for the transfer of Sindekar and two others of the office copy, I believe, of the reply sent to Sindekar's petition and an office memorandum of a petition of which I took a copy showing that the original petition was not then in the office. I was told by Pense that it was then with Mr. Ommaney. I asked that it should be returned in a letter to the Chief Secretary which my brother signed, asking that the petition should be sent to the office. On the following day it was returned, and I then went to the office and made a copy. At that time no other papers were ready with respect to Sindekar. No further particulars of any other accusation have been supplied to me up to this moment. I had no further inspection of documents until after the ex-evidence-in-chief was finished. I did not know what to direct my attention to Tuesday, the 21st, was a holiday, and the office was closed, and I was in Bombay. I returned to Poona on the 22nd August. The next day my brother for the first time went with me to inspect the documents. Neither of us were then aware of the supersession statement put in by Pense. I only knew of the statement in the Dabir case. We had difficulty in getting copies of the documents, they having been sent either to Mr. Ommaney or to Government. We got demi-official documents on application.

The case then adjourned.

THE AGROR EXPEDITION.

THE Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to direct that a force, as detailed below, shall be formed for the purpose of punishing the tribes of the Black Mountain, Hazara, for repeated raids and acts of aggression committed by them. The Force will be styled th.. "Hazara Field Force."

STRENGTH OF THE FORCE.

2 Mountain batteries, British.
1 Mountain battery, Native.
1 Company of Sappers and Miners.
4 Battalions of British Infantry.
9 Battalions of Native Infantry, including one of Pioneers.

The troops will be organised in two brigades, each sub-divided into two columns, with the Staff set forth below, the appointments to which will have effect from the dates on which the officers named enter upon the duties thereof:

GENERAL STAFF.

To command the Force—Brigadier-General J. W. McQueen, C. B., Bengal Staff Corps (with the temporary rank of Major-General).

Aide-de-Camp—Lieutenant J. S. E. Western, Madras Staff Corps.

Orderly Officer—Captain C. R. Burn, 1st Dragoons.

Deputy Adjutant and Quartermaster-General—Colonel W. F. Gatacre, *h. p.* Middlesex Regiment.

Assistant Adjutant-General—Major C. C. Egerton, Bengal Staff Corps.

Assistant Quartermaster-General—Major E. R. Elles, Royal Artillery.

Field Intelligence Officer—Captain A. H. Mason, Royal Engineers.

Commanding Engineer—Colonel B. Lovett, C. S. I., Royal (Bengal) Engineers.

Field Engineers—Captains S. Grant and H. E. S. Abbott, Royal Engineers.

Assistant Field Engineers—Lieutenants H. F. Chesney and R. S. Maclagan, Royal Engineers.

Principal Medical Officer—Deputy Surgeon-General J. H. Thornton, C. B., M. B., Indian Medical Service, Bengal.

Chief Commissariat Officer—Major C. M. Keighley, Bengal Staff Corps.

Divisional Transport Officer—Captain W. R. Yielding, Bengal Staff Corps.

Field Treasure Chest Officer—Captain G. A. Williams, Bengal Staff Corps.

Survey Officer—Captain R. A. Wahab, Royal Engineers.

Provost Marshal—Captain W. Lambert, Bengal Staff Corps.

FIRST BRIGADE.

To command—Brigadier-General G. N. Channer, V. C., Bengal Staff Corps.

Orderly Officer—Lieutenant E. W. K. Money, Shropshire Light Infantry.

Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General—Major N. P. O'Gorman, Lincolnshire Regiment.

Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General—Major E. E. Money, Bengal Staff Corps.

FIRST COLUMN.

To command—Colonel J. M. Sym, Bengal Staff Corps.

Brigade-Major—Major A. J. Watson, Suffolk Regiment.

Troops—2nd Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers, 3rd Sikh Infantry, 1st Battalion, 5th Goorkha Regiment, and half of 3rd Company, Bengal Sappers and Miners.

SECOND COLUMN.

To command—Colonel R. H. O. G. Haly, Sulfolk Regiment.

Brigade-Major—Captain A. Daniell, Bengal Staff Corps.

Troops—1st Battalion, Suffolk Regiment, one wing of the 34th Bengal Infantry (Pioneers), 40th Bengal Infantry, and 45th Bengal Infantry (Sikhs).

SECOND BRIGADE.

To command—Brigadier-General W. Galbraith, *h. p.* Shropshire Light Infantry.

Orderly Officer—Captain G. Lord Binning, Royal Horse Guards.

Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General—Major A. Barlow, Manchester Regiment.

Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General—Captain G. H. H. Beley, D.S.O., Bengal Staff Corps.

THIRD COLUMN.

To command—Lieutenant-Colonel M. S. Sunderland, Royal Sussex Regiment.

Brigade-Major—Major L. B. Irwin, Bengal Staff Corps.

Troops—2nd Battalion, Royal Sussex Regiment 14th Bengal Infantry (Sikhs); 24th Bengal Infantry and half of 3rd Company, Bengal Sappers and Miners.

FOURTH COLUMN.

To command—Colonel A. C. W. Crookshank, C. B., Bengal Staff Corps.

Brigade-Major—Major C. D. Cave, Suffolk Regiment.

Troops—2nd Battalion, Royal Irish Regiment; 29th Bengal Infantry, head-quarters wing, 34th Bengal Infantry (Pioneer), and 4th Punjab Infantry.

ARTILLERY.

To command—Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. Deshon, Royal Artillery.

Troops—No. 2 Battery, 1st Brigade, Scottish Division, Royal Artillery, with the Fourth Column. No. 3 Battery, 1st Brigade, South Irish Division, Royal Artillery; No. 4 (Hazara) Mountain Battery. To be distributed to the First, Second, and Third Columns by the General Officer Commanding.

In addition to the above, a field reserve, consisting of one regiment of cavalry and two battalions of infantry, as below will be formed:—

RESERVE.

To command—The Senior Officer.

Brigade-Major—To be nominated by the Senior Officer.

Troops—15 Bengal Cavalry, 2nd Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders, and Sikh Infantry.

Hoard-Quaters and the First, Second, and Third Columns will concentrate at Oghi, in the Agror Valley, by the 1st October. The Fourth Column will concentrate at Derband on the Indus by the same date. The Reserve will concentrate at Abbottabad.

The Nowshera Brigade will also be held in immediate readiness for service in the field, the Royal Irish Fusiliers taking the place, in that Brigade, of the Royal Irish Regiment, though it will not leave Peshawar unless actually required.

Infantry battalions will take the field 600 strong.

Commanding Officers will be held responsible that only officers, men, and followers, in every way fit for field service, shall accompany Corps into the field.

EQUIPMENT.

Baggage on the following scale may be taken:—

British Officers, Staff—½ mule.

British Officers Regimental—3 to a mule, 4 lbs. each; the remaining 40 lbs. for mess servants, &c.

Warrant Officers—40 lbs. each.

Staff Sergeants—30 lbs. each.

British Non-Commissioned Officers and men 16 lbs. each.

Native Non-Commissioned Officers and men 16 lbs. each.

Cooking pots, British—1 mule per company,

Cooking pots, Native—½ mule per company.

Followers—10 lbs. each.

To meet the difficulty experienced in obtaining water under the special conditions anticipated, a reserve of 40 pakhals will be at the disposal of the General Officer Commanding, who will communicate his distribution to the Chief Commissariat Officer.

The above scale of equipment will be reduced at the discretion of the General Officer Commanding as he may consider necessary.

Ammunition of the following scale will be taken:—

Ammunition per man { 70 rounds in pouch, 30 „ on mules with corps. 100 „ at Base.

Total 200 in regimental charge.

The Fourth Column will take 60 rounds with it on mules, instead of 30.

Artillery Reserve Ammunition will be taken in full.

SUPPLIES.

Five days' supplies, and two days' grain for all animals, will accompany the First, Second and Third Columns. Seven days' supplies will accompany the Fourth Column.

Including the above, 30 days' supplies will be collected at Oghi for the First, Second and Third Columns, and 20 days' supplies for the Fourth Column; and 30 days' supplies for the Fourth Column will be collected at Derband. Ten days' supplies will be held in readiness at Nowshera in case the brigade there is required to move.

Thirty days' supplies for the Reserve will be collected at any point which may be determined upon by the General Officer Commanding.

All ration supplies will be free issues beyond Abbottabad, and at and beyond Derband.

Biscuit will be used instead of bread when necessary.

TRANSPORT.

Corps will rendezvous on the usual field service scale, *viz.*, with tents, regulation, number of followers, &c. All equipment and supplies accompanying the troops beyond Oghi and Derband will be carried on mules.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A telegraph line will be erected and maintained to Oghi with an intermediate station at Mansera: Haripur and Derband will be connected by a telegraph line of a temporary character. Heliographic communication between the Derband line of advance and the troops in Agror will be arranged for by the General Officer Commanding with the material at his command with Corps, supplemented, if necessary, from the Ordnance Department.

SIR THEODORE MARTIN ON NOVELS.

LADY MARTIN (Helen Faucit), recently read portions of "The Merchant of Venice," including the trial scene, before a brilliant audience in the Town Hall, Llangollen, in aid of the Public Library. Lady Martin, who has not appeared in public for nine years, met with a most enthusiastic reception.

Sir Theodore Martin, President of the Institution, before the reading, said—The sympathy which your presence here evinces for the interests of our public library is very gratifying to those to whom its establishment is due. Three years ago it did not exist, and now I think, I may say, it is firmly established, with a well-assorted collection of nearly 2,000 volumes. The library has been thoroughly appreciated by the residents in the town and neighbourhood, and not less by the visitors to our beautiful valley. We have not always smiling sunshine on our hills to lure them out of doors; but when "the day is cold and dark and dreary," as, alas, too many of our Summer days have been, the visitors are not now driven to kill the weary hours in speculating when, if ever, the all too short summer will come from that, they can with ease now make them pass swiftly and delightfully in the best society; I mean the society of the men and women whom a long train of brilliant novelists and poets has created. And when the days are fine, and they have feasted upon the beauties of hill and dale, and drunk in fresh life and vigour in some delightful ramble, they need never be at a loss for a companionable book to help them through the evening (hear, hear). For our library is open to them upon most reasonable terms, and in it they can command an ample choice of literary dainties suited to every palate. The privilege has been largely made use of by our visitors, and I am sure it has added materially to the pleasures of their stay among us. As might be expected, the run upon our works of fiction, old and new, has been great; Miss Braddon, Mrs. Oliphant, Mr. Wilkie Collins, or Mr Besant offer more congenial reading to people out for their holidays than Bacon, or Jeremy Taylor, Mr. Stuart Mill, or Mr. Herbert Spencer (hear, and laughter). Away from the cares and worries of home, they are fairly entitled to go in for a feast of nectared sweets, other than those of philosophy, and novels, as Thackeray has said, "are sweets." All people with healthy literary appetites love them. Almost all women, a vast number of clever hardheaded men, judges, bishops, chancellors, mathematicians, are notorious novel readers, as well as young boys and sweet girls, and their kind tender-hearted mothers. The Bishop of Ripon has recently been preaching the same doctrine, and so that the novels be good, wholesome, cleanly minded books, untainted by impurity, and which neither defile the imagination with what is loathsome, nor shock the heart with what is monstrous, there is not a word to be said against them (hear, hear). I believe that such are all the novels in our library, and that care will be taken never to admit into it any of those works of extravagant and debasing fiction, of which a very torrent has of late been poured out to gratify the perverted appetites of those who revel in the pourtraval of all that makes human nature unlovely and ignoble, or, what is worse, to corrupt the youth of both sexes, and divest them of the bloom of innocent ignorance of what is vile, and of ennobling belief in what is good. For it should never be forgotten that, as Fielding, the novelist, has said, "We are as liable to be corrupted by books as by companions." Potent for good, they are no less potent for evil, and bad books once abroad there may chance to spring up (the phrase is Milton's), "like those fabulous dragon's teeth, armed men." Yes, armed for mischief of the deadliest kind (hear, hear). See what havoc literature of this sort, the literature of the Boulevards, has wrought upon the life and habits of the young men and women of France; and then ask yourselves what toleration should be shown to Englishmen who make a trade of translating and propagating this poisonous trash among their countrymen (cheers). How keep your fiction of this class out of the hands of their sons and daughters must now cause many an anxious hour to English parents. But what better antidote can be devised than to have trained them to intimacy with the best books of the best authors? To have brought them up to understand and love Shakespear's women—for example, his Imogen, his Desdemona, his Hermione, his Portia—will have been to make them turn away with loathing from the imbecile Fran-Frous and spasmodic Tosca of the modern French stage. Nor will those who have been nursed in chivalrous self-control and self-sacrifice, who have been inspired to noble emulation by familiarity with the heroes and heroines of our best romances, such as Sir Walter Scott's, find attraction in the debasing animalism, thinly veneered with specious sentimentalism, and what, in the cant of a false philosophy, is called "morality unclouded by superstition," which forms the groundwork of the romances of Daudet, De Goncourt, Flaubert, Guy de Maupassant, Zola, and others. It is pleasant to know that our library has been greatly resorted to by the gentler sex. I wish I could say that it is used so largely as it might be by the young men of the town. Would they could be persuaded how much they lose by not cultivating the habit of reading while they are yet young and the mind is open to imbibe and strong to retain impressions. All of us, even the busiest, have bye times for reading. Not for a moment would I ask them to forego their sports, their cricket or their football, their ride practice or their rambles along the breezy hills, or any exercise that brings health to the body and cheer to the spirits. But there is a time for all these things, and for a little reading too. Not many books, but few and good, is the sound prescription; for much reading, like much eating, it was well said by an old writer, is wholly useless without digestion. But a few good books nay, even one, will make a man strong among his fellows. They will breed a power and a comfort within him that will never be exhausted, strength may fail, the delights of the cricket field or the mountain ramble may cease to be within his reach. But the thoughts that have quickened and nourished his understanding, and the poetry in which his heart has found a voice will remain with him always, and like the voice of a tried and constant friend, they will grow dearer and dearer to him as the years roll onwards (cheers).

MISS FARREN, COUNTESS OF DERBY

ON 24th December 1769, a company of strolling players entered the city of Salisbury; it differed but little from others of its class, being made up of draggle-tailed women, most of them with children in their arms, and woe-begone, shabby looking men. In striking contrast to the others, however, was a tall, well-built, handsome man, who held a little girl of twelve years old or thereabouts by the hand; it was not that these two were so much better dressed than their associates, but there was an air of gentility and good breeding about the man, while the beauty of the fair-haired child would have redeemed her from even more squalid surroundings than those in which she was set. The father and daughter, for such were their relations were Mr. and Lizzie Farren. Mr. Farren, who was the manager of the strolling troupe, had been brought up to the medical profession, and had practised as a surgeon in Cork, but, being stricken with stage fever, he threw aside Galen for Shakespeare, and joined a company of wandering Thespians. After acting for a time in his native land, he came over to Liverpool, where his handsome face and insinuating brogue won the heart of a brewer and publican's daughter, whom he married, clandestinely, and henceforth the couple strolled, acted, and starved together; children were born to them, and as soon as they could lisp a few words were brought upon the stage to eke out the family resources. Elizabeth was a sort of infant phenomenon; she played columbins in the pantomime, and parts of a regular drama that were usually given only to grown-up actresses. Salisbury proved an unlucky venture for the poor strollers; the mayor was a Puritan, and for some unconscious breach of the borough law on the night of his arrival Farren was put into the cage or lock-up of the city. On the Christmas morning, while the bells were ringing merrily, and the smell of steaming puddings pervaded the frosty air, little Lizzie might have been seen stepping cautiously along the slippery pavement with a jug of warm milk and some bread in her hand, which she was conveying to her father's prison. Standing at a shop door was a fresh-looking lad, admiring the dainty little, though poorly-clad, figure, when, suddenly the child slipped, but contrived to recover herself without any accident happening to her father's breakfast; in another moment the boy was at her side, clasping her hand and offering his assistance. He would have been a bold prophet who, as he watched the youthful pair wending their way over the frozen ground on that bright Christmas morning would have dared to predict that youth, whose name was Burroughs, would one day be Chief Justice of England, and his little friendless companion a peeress of the realm. But many years were to pass away before those strange transformations were to be accomplished, and in the meantime the boy was drudging in a lawyer's office, and the girl was wandering from town to town, each fulfilling his and her destiny. They met in after life, and what a strange meeting it must have been! never could the marvellous changes in their fortune have seemed so marvellous as at that moment.

At fifteen years old, Elizabeth was making quite a sensation in the town of Wakefield. Younger, the manager of the Liverpool theatre—the town could boast but one in those days—was recommended to go and see her. Fascinated by her beauty and talents, he engaged her there and then, and a few weeks afterwards she made her first appearance at the great shipping port—then only a small one—and all the young fellows began to rave about her. It took four years for her fame to reach London, but in 1777, George Colman engaged her for the Haymarket, where she opened as Miss Hardcastle in *She Stoops to Conquer*, and the *jeunesse doree* of London grew as ecstatic over her as had the young commercials of Liverpool. The younger Colman tells an amusing story of Miss Farren's early days at the Haymarket. When she had long rehearsals, her mother, who was always with her, invariably contrived that she should have a hot dinner, yet no one ever saw her take, to or out, any plates or dishes, or any bundle or parcel that might contain such. One day young George, his curiousity being piqued, watched her proceedings, and discovered that she brought the meat and vegetables and gravy *in her pocket*, which was lined with tin for the purpose. So pronounced was her success at the Haymarket, that Sheridan engaged her for Drury Lane, where she appeared in some of the leading comedy and light tragedy *roles*. But it was not until the final retirement of the famous Mrs. Abington, the original Lady Teazle and the *comedienne par excellence* of the Garrick era about a dozen years afterwards, that she became the undisputed representative of the fine ladies of comedy. It is a remarkable fact that three of the most celebrated representatives of that line of character, Peg Woffington, Mrs. Abington, and Miss Farren, passed their younger days amid scenes of poverty and misery, and yet all three were so brilliant in style and so distinguished in manner that they became the dictators of fashion, and were the models by which duchesses dressed and comported themselves. Horace Walpole pronounced Miss Farren to be the most perfect actress he had ever seen and no more indisputable testimony as to her high breeding could be adduced; her natural elegance, her tall, graceful figure, fine expression, beautifully modulated voice and refined pronunciation, and irresistible charm of her address and manner, imparted to her all the fascination of the woman of birth and fashion.

It need scarcely be said that Miss Farren had lovers galore sighing at her feet, among others Charles James Fox; but the breath of scandal could never tarnish her name. She moved in the best society, and directed the dramatic entertainments given by the Duke of Richmond, the most exclusive of private theatricals. It was in this circle she first met the Earl of Derby. His lordship was then (1780) only twenty-eight years of age. In 1774, when he was still Lord Stanley, he had been united to the only daughter of the Duke of Hamilton; the festivities were kept up at "The Oaks" in a most magnificent style, and were notable as being the first *fete champetre* given in the country. Thousands of people were admitted to the grounds, the ballet-master of the opera was engaged to arrange the dances, General Burgoyne, the bridegroom's brother-in-law, who had married Lady Charlotte Stanley, wrote a play which was performed at Drury Lane, called *The Maid of the Oaks*—the bride being of course the Maid—upon the event. But, alas! all this was but a brilliant opening to a most unhappy union; in the course of a few years, when a son and daughter had been born to them, the Countess was convicted of gross adultery with the Duke of Dorset. Lord Derby did not sue for a divorce, however, as he was resolved that his faithless spouse should never realise the aspiration of her heart, and be lawfully united to her paramour.

How much this determination cost him, and how inflexible must have been the resolution of the man, is proved by the fact that he was desperately enamoured of the fair actress, who, however, could only be won by the wedding ring. A platonic affection, and no one ever hinted it was otherwise, was established between them, and for eighteen years my lord was Miss Farren's devoted admirer. Each morning at 9 o'clock his valet called at the lady's house to inquire after her health, and how she had slept, so that he might be able to satisfy his master upon those important points as soon as he awoke. And the Earl would frequently be seen following her home from a rehearsal at Drury Lane, to Grosvenor Square, where she resided, scarcely vouchsafing a smile or even a look in answer to his eager speeches. He was a constant attendant at the theatre whenever she performed, and in a diary of the period, kept by a "Lady of Quality," we read: "I was present the other night at a representation of the *School for Scandal*; but what I chiefly recollect is not the admirable acting in the famous screen scene, but the circumstance of seeing Lord Derby leaving his private box to creep to her behind the screen, and, of course, we all looked with a little impatience for the discovery, hoping the screen would fail a little too soon and show the audience Lord Derby as well as Lady Teazle."

In 1797 the unhappy Countess died, and in the same year Miss Farren took leave of the stage in the part of Lady Teazle; a month afterwards the Earl was rewarded for eighteen years of constancy by the hand of the woman he adored. The Earl and Countess resided the best part of their time at "The Oaks." This residence was built for a society called "The Hunter's Club," afterwards became the home of General Burgoyne, whom we have previously mentioned, and from him passed to the Earl of Derby. It was not, however, until 1788, nine years after the establishment of the famous race to which it gave its name, that the Earl acquired the fee simple of the property: he then enclosed a portion of the common land, and made a plantation about two miles in circumference, the grounds at this time comprising nearly two hundred acres. He also added at either end of the house a large brick building, with a circular tower at each angle, to render the structure uniform. Here, during half-a-century, Lord Derby kept open house in the Epsom week, entertaining the Prince Regent and other members of the Royal family, the Grosvenors, the Bentincks, and all the leading sportsmen of the Regency. And here his beloved Countess did the honours of hostess with as much grace and dignity as though she had been born to the coronet.

How far the Countess entered into her husband's amusements we cannot say, but that he never repented of his choice, and that the sunshine of his second marriage did much to compensate him for the clouds and disgrace of his first, is indisputable. Three children were born of this union, but only one, Mary, married in 1821 to the Earl of Wilton, survived, the title going to the son by the first marriage. Her Ladyship lived to a good old age, not dying until 1829, being then seventy-two years old. As to the Earl, he outlived her five years, attaining the almost patriarchal age of eighty-two. His heir, who was a bookworm, took no interest in his father's darling pursuits, but the old noble lived to see the rising star of his grandson, the Lord Derby whom many of us remember who as a sportsman was his worthy successor, as an orator had few superiors, and as a man was second to none. To the last, in his chivalry and boundless hospitality the old Earl was a splendid specimen of all that is or was great and distinguished in the English patrician.—*Licensed Victuallers' Gazette.*

MAGIC ASTHMA CURE! MESSRS. COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.—I have recommended your specific as being a radical cure.—P. M. Cabral. Your "Magic Cure" for Asthma has perfectly cured me of the complaint.—E. D'Costa. Your "Magic Cure" did me a great deal of good.—Mrs. Evans. Re. 1 and Re. 1-12 per bottle. Sole Proprietors: COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,

THE COLLEEN BAWN AND OTHERS.

THE special correspondent of the *Daily News* writes as follows from the banks of the Shannon:—

"'Twas my grandfather, Patrick O'Connell, that found the Colleen Bawn; down there, near that house, Mr. Chambers's own house, where he's sheltering my family and myself." The speaker was Michael O'Connell, one of the evicted tenants on the Vandeleur estate, and the spot where he was telling us about the conflicting stories of the Colleen Bawn's fate was a grassy knoll overlooking the Shannon and adjoining a small plot of ground upon which preparations were going on that very moment for the building of the first "Plan" cottage. An oldish man himself, Mike is a kind of link between the dreary, cruel, immoral past, of which Colleen Bawn careers (more or less tragical) were not uncommon incidents, and the promising present, wherein battering-rams excite (sometimes) as much hilarity as grief. "They landed across from Tarbert," said Mike, pointing in the direction of the Kerry village, with its dark, billowy woodland and its white lighthouse. In the perfect clearness of the still, warm air of the summer's day, Tarbert light-house seemed to be within three miles of us; but in reality the distance was twice as great. We were fortunate in our weather, for we had a magnificent view of the country from Loop Head westwards (25 miles away), where Clare ends in the Atlantic, to the hills of Limerick and Tipperary in the east, and southwards to the jagged summits of the famous Rocks of Kerry. "Who were in the boat, do you think, when they sailed from Tarbert?" "There was Scanlon himself—they call him Cregan in the play—and the Colleen (her name was Ellen Hanlon, not O'Connor) and Sullivan, whose name in the play is Danny Mann." In the postscrip: to Gerald Griffin's novel it is stated that only Danny Mann and Eily O'Connor were in the boat together; but it seems to be the general impression among the peasants on Shannon side that the arch criminal accompanied his instruments. Still, the evidence, as given in the postscript, which account was condensed from the *New Monthly Magazine*, is the more probably, rational, and natural of the two.

Says Mike, again, "You saw Mr. Lynch, who stood bail for the evicted lads yesterday; his shop was in Pat's time a hotel, and it was in that hotel that Scanlon and Eily lived for two days—just a fortnight before they murdered her in the boat and threw her body into the river. And it was one of the hotel servants, a girl named Ellen Walsh, that enabled the jury to identify the body." According to one account that still survives in Kilrush, the servant girl identified the Colleen by her red bodice, the only garment on the remains when they were washed ashore. This differs from the generally accepted story—that the servant girl identified the Colleen's dresses, which were found in the possession of Danny Mann's (Sullivan's) relatives; and also that she had noticed a slight protrusion of two of the Colleen's upper teeth—and that on examining the mouth, the jury found that the formation of the jaw exactly corresponded to the witness's description. According to the opinion of an intelligent old man whom I met on board the Shannon steamer, the Colleen was born in Ballycahans, co-Limerick; the same old man told me that he knew Scanlon's brother familiarly.

Though in the popular accounts of the story there are differences in details of the foregoing description, the personal impression left by the "Colleen Bawn" is singularly definite and lasting. To hear the popular description of her fair, short hair, sweet smile, beautiful, though almost childish, figure (her age being less than sixteen), frank manners, and all the rest, one would imagine that po